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THE AMERICAN MONTHLY REVIEWS

Illustrated March 1899

AN INTERNATIONAL MAGAZINE

Edited by ALBERT SHAW

♐ MARCH 1899 ♐

A SKETCH OF GENERAL OTIS.

By W. C. Church, Editor *The Army and Navy Journal*.

THE CAREER OF M. FÉLIX FAURE.

The late French President. With many Illustrations.

THE PEOPLE OF THE PHILIPPINES.

1. TYPES AND CHARACTERISTICS.

2. THE NATIVE POPULATION.

By Senor Caro y Mora, Editor of *La Voz Espanola*, of Manila.

With a number of Valuable Pictures of Life in the Philippines.

THE CONDITION OF PORTO RICO.

By Dr. William Hayes Ward. Illustrated.

CUBAN LEADERS IN RECONSTRUCTION.

By George Reno. With Portraits.

A FARMER'S BALANCE-SHEET FOR 1898.

By Frank H. Spearman. With Pictures.

THE LITERATURE OF THE MIDDLE WEST.

By Johnson Brigham.

Our War With Aguinaldo, The Ratification of the Treaty, The Army Investigations, The Samoan Troubles, and Several Other Important Subjects, in "The Progress of the World."

OVER ONE HUNDRED TIMELY PICTURES IN THIS NUMBER.

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THE AMERICAN MONTHLY REVIEW OF REVIEWS.

EDITED BY ALBERT SHAW.

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THE LATE PRESIDENT FAURE OF FRANCE.

THE AMERICAN MONTHLY

Review of Reviews.

VOL. XIX.

NEW YORK, MARCH, 1899.

NO. 3.

THE PROGRESS OF THE WORLD.

*Our New War
in the
Philippines.*

The most absorbing news of the month of February for the people of the United States was that which came from the Philippine Islands. The army of Philippine insurgents, under the command of Aguinaldo and his coterie of native leaders, had precipitated a night attack upon the American forces in possession of Manila. Far from being off their guard and unprepared, the American troops faced the emergency with a coolness, promptness, and aggressive vigor that the assailants were wholly unable to resist. This conflict began late on the night of Saturday, the 4th. Not only was Maj.-Gen. Elwell S. Otis, with his brigade commanders, in perfect readiness for action, but Admiral Dewey was equally prepared to render most effective aid. It was necessary, of course, for the ships to wait until daylight Sunday morning; but as soon as possible after dawn the navy began a firing of deadly accuracy into the trenches of the insurgent army. In this business the monitor *Monadnock* was especially active, and the other vessels engaged were the cruiser *Charleston*, the gunboat *Concord*, and two gunboats that had been captured from the Spaniards, and now had real gunners on board.

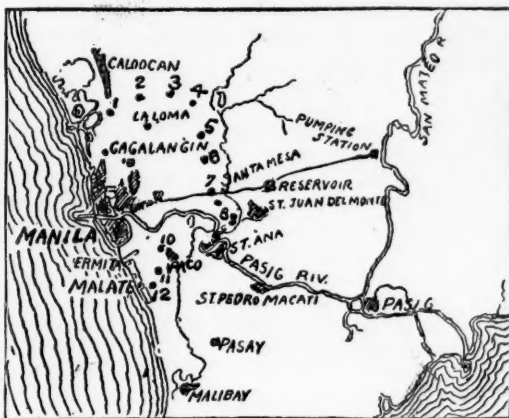
*Aguinaldo's
Discom-
fiture.*

The rout of the insurgents was complete, and it was reported on Monday that the number of Filipinos killed, wounded, and taken prisoners would probably amount to 4,000; while about 50 American officers and men had been killed and about three times as many wounded. The total strength of the Filipinos under arms in the neighborhood of Manila was estimated at about 30,000, of whom some 20,000 are supposed to have engaged in battle. The men of the Eighth Army Corps under General Otis who participated in the fighting numbered about 13,000. Considerable masses of insurgent troops reëntrenched themselves at points lying several miles out of Manila, and the American army was obliged to follow

up the main engagement of Saturday and Sunday by battles which, if they had occurred otherwise than as subsidiary to so large an engagement, would have been deemed of no little importance. The upshot of the matter was that the insurgents, although fighting with intelligence and bravery, were wholly unable at any point to make a successful stand against the American soldiers, even though our troops were in much smaller numbers; and thus within a week the much-vaunted army of Aguinaldo had been thoroughly defeated, totally demoralized, and virtually dissipated and scattered. It had no resource left but guerilla fighting from swamps and hills.

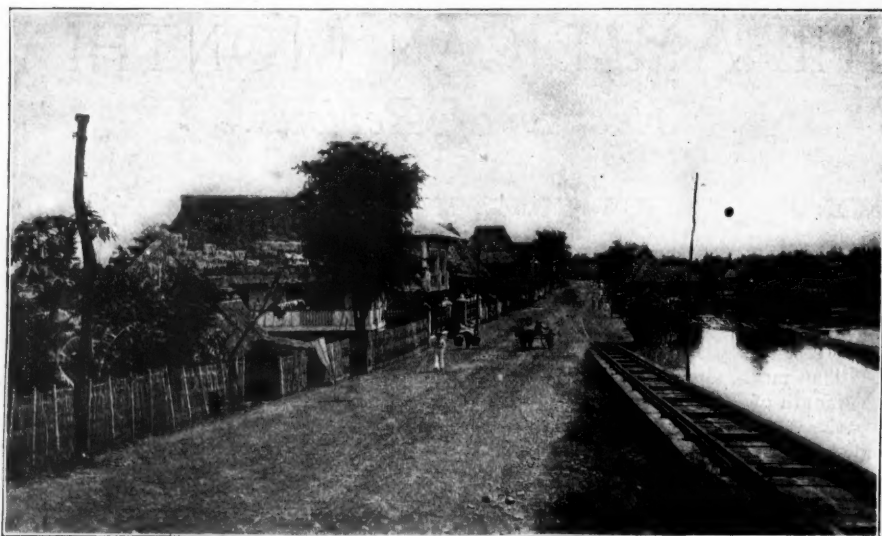
*The Make-up
of Our Philip-
pine Army.*

The Eighth Army Corps, which has shown such magnificent fighting qualities, is made up in great part of volunteer regiments from the Western States and Territories, although the Tenth Pennsylvania and the First Tennessee are also in the Philippines. The regulars of the Fourteenth Infantry were conspicuous in the fighting and had their full



MAP OF THE BATTLEFIELD.

(From data supplied the New York Sun by Gen. F. V. Greene.)



ROAD TAKEN BY OUR TROOPS FROM MANILA TO CALOOCAN (WITH STEAM TRAMWAY LINE.)

proportion of the losses. A majority of the regiments at Manila were enlisted west of the Missouri River. The two divisions of the Eighth Army Corps are commanded by Maj.-Gens. Thomas M. Anderson and Arthur MacArthur. Each division is made up of two brigades, with Brig.-Gens. Harrison G. Otis, Samuel Ovenshine, Charles King, and Irving Hale in command. These are some of the excellent officers who—with many others competent to lead large bodies of troops—are now having experience of warfare which will give them great potential value to the United States in years to come. While scientific study such as our officers pursue at West Point and in the military school that General Otis himself established at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, is indispensable and must be henceforth cultivated more than ever, there is, after all, no great war school but war itself. To have led men in actual fighting is what makes a general. The tuition of the past year has vastly increased our strength for possible future warfare. Certainly we have no anticipation of war on a large scale; but the world's knowledge of our ability to fight—and, above all, its knowledge that we have the men who can handle fleets with deadly efficiency and lead soldiers into battle with the certainty of success—is the greatest factor in our security.

*A Vindication
of the Ameri-
can Army.*

The military facts about this unfortunate war between the forces of the United States and those of the Philippine insurgents are certainly important; and it

is proper in the highest sense that the admirable work of our soldiers, from General Otis down to the men in the ranks, should have the fullest credit and recognition. Any mistakes of organization or method in the Santiago campaign of last summer which might have seemed to reflect upon the army of the United States must be regarded as fairly atoned for by the machine-like precision and truly American efficiency of organization and management that characterized the fighting of last month in the Philippines. No one entitled to be taken seriously has ever cast aspersions upon the bravery of American soldiers, nor yet upon their unequalled individual excellence. In the Philippines, where our soldiers have had some long months for drill and discipline, and where our officers also have had due opportunity to become acquainted with their environment and the conditions under which warfare would have to be waged, there have been exhibited as fine military qualities as could be asked. The rebels were not fighting Spaniards.

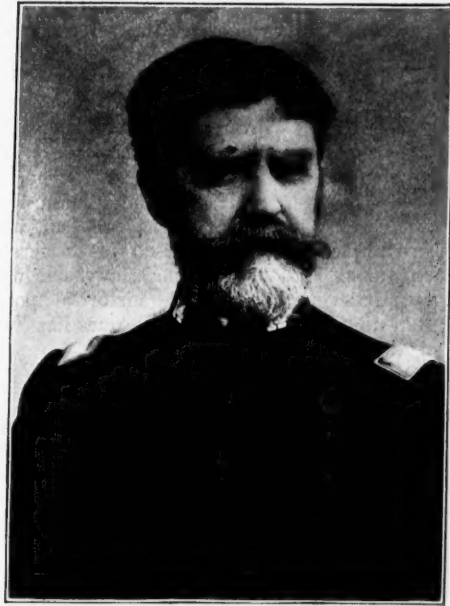
*General
Otis.*

Elsewhere in this number of the REVIEW there will be found a sketch of General Otis, with remarks upon the account he has given of himself in these last few weeks. It is enough to say that General Otis, who, like Admiral Dewey, is a quiet, unostentatious man, is a credit to his country and to its armed services. He has made himself of great value not merely in the immediate fact of his victories over the Filipinos, but also in the enhanced respect for the quality and character of

the American nation that the whole civilized world has felt, in view of the spirit in which General Otis has risen to the situation and shown himself easy master of circumstances.

*Aguinaldo
Chiefly to be
Blamed.*

When a frightful event like this bloody conflict of February 4 and the succeeding days occurs under circumstances deeply involved in political controversy, there is always a temptation to take a censorious tone and distribute blame with freedom and severity. But since what has happened cannot be undone, it must be the part of practical wisdom to accept facts and make the very best possible use of such lessons as the country can derive from a calm study of the situation. There need be no undue haste about rendering the final verdict of history upon the causes of the most destructive battle of all that have occurred since the war for the emancipation of Spain's colonies began just four years ago. Regular readers of this magazine will not fail to remember that we have always treated with sufficient respect and sympathy the efforts and desires of the Filipinos to rid themselves of Spanish rule; nor have we at any time joined in the chorus of contemptuous disparagement of Aguinaldo that has become so general in the American press. Nor are we even yet prepared to exclude the Philippine insurgents from all claim to human sympathy. There is something to be said from their point of view; and the people of the United States can always afford to give a patient hearing to all sides of questions which vitally concern

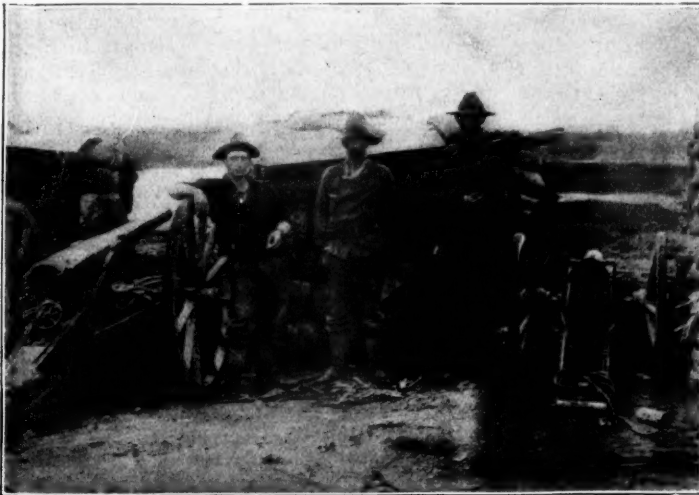


MAJ.-GEN. THOMAS M. ANDERSON.

this country. Nevertheless, although the impartial historian will doubtless find much excuse and perhaps some commendation for the Philippine insurgents as a whole, it must be said plainly that the principal blame for the conflict of February, 1899, will probably be visited upon Aguinaldo himself.

*The Senate's
Responsibility.*

It is scarcely sufficient to bring indictments for manslaughter against the United States Senate or any members thereof on the ground that the Senate was proceeding too deliberately in its action upon the treaty of Paris. The discussions in the Senate that involved the fate of the treaty took place partly in open session and partly behind closed doors, and we shall never be officially informed of everything that was said in the great debate. But we must beg our readers to believe, whether their sympathies were with the majority or with the minority, that the discussion was, upon the whole, an exceedingly credit-



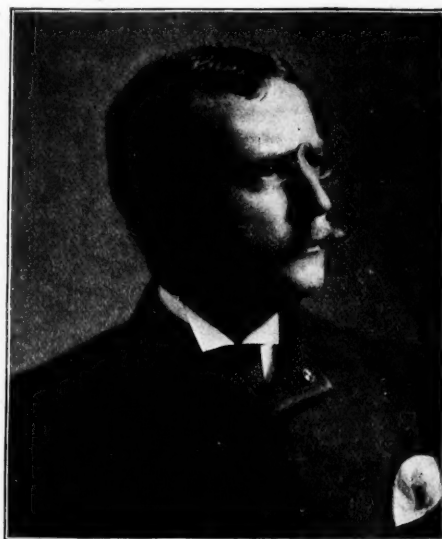
UNITED STATES SOLDIERS IN THE FORMER SPANISH FORT OF MALATE (WITH SPANISH CANNON).

able one, and that no patriotic American has any cause to blush or hang his head by reason of the position assumed on the one hand or on the other. This estimate of the debate is by no means due to indifference or to lukewarmness as to the questions involved. The treaty of Paris had been made with great deliberation. Our commissioners who made it were thoroughly representative of American public opinion, were of unimpeachable character and patriotism, were highly qualified and well advised in matters of constitutional and international law, and were thoroughly acquainted with the historical, political, and diplomatic phases of the questions with which they had to deal.

The Argument for Promptness. The treaty as they completed it and signed it was the best that could have been made under the circumstances for the two nations engaged in its negotiation. Its prompt ratification, in order that there should be no harmful period of suspense, was greatly to be desired. So long as the treaty remained unratified there still existed, in a technical and legal sense, a war between Spain and the United States. Many interests of many nations were in one way or another affected by the questions which this treaty was designed to settle. Fortunately, the cession of Porto Rico to the United States and the Spanish abandonment of sovereignty and military occupation in Cuba had been definitely provided for in the peace protocol, and thus it was possible to proceed in the West Indies as if the treaty had been ratified. In the Philippines, however, the case was very different. The peace protocol of August 12 had provided that the United States should occupy the city of Manila and the harbor and bay pending a definite settlement of the question of the future government of the Philippine Islands to be worked out in the subsequent treaty negotiations. Thus when the treaty commissioners met at Paris the one great question for discussion was the future of the Philippines, and the whole world looked on with keen interest. When that question was at length decided at Paris, all interests required that the decision be ratified and put into effect with the least possible delay. The Filipinos had a right to know their fate.

The Philippine Question Unlike the Cuban. For reasons that convinced the judgment of all the members of the American peace commission at Paris, while also convincing the President and all the members of his Cabinet, it seemed clearly best that Spain should be eliminated from the political future of the Philippine Islands, and that the United States should take the place of Spain and

proceed upon a legal title that the European nations would not dispute. If the Philippine article in the treaty had been modeled upon the Cuban article and had merely provided for the relinquishment of Spanish sovereignty, the resulting situation would have been an extremely



BRIG.-GEN. CHARLES KING, SOLDIER AND NOVELIST.

uncertain one. The United States would have been left in actual possession of the city of Manila. This country would not have acquired any claim, technical or otherwise, to any part of the Philippine Islands that it was not actually holding. Thus there would have been great danger, not merely theoretical, but most concrete and practical, that a game of grab would have set in, the end of which nobody could have foretold. The German navy would have made a seizure without any delay at Iloilo or elsewhere, on the theory that possession is nine parts of the law. And the success of the Germans at Kaio-Chau would have justified a like experiment in the Philippines. It is not necessary to portray at length what would probably have happened if the United States had not secured from Spain the sort of title that European powers recognize as valid. But the risk would have been serious.

The Only Chance for Filipino Freedom. The actual plan, if at all unfavorable to the future creation of a native Philippine government, was at least the only possible arrangement under which such a government had the ghost of a chance. Far from being full of imperialistic dreams and

ambitions, the people of the United States were, of all people on earth, the most entirely devoid of any such longings. Gentlemen like Mr. Carnegie, Mr. Schurz, and the solicitous Bostonians of the Anti-Imperialist League, have simply been so very much preoccupied with the expression of their own point of view that it has apparently not occurred to them to ascertain the opinion of the country. They have been combating what has had no existence except in their own excited imaginations. Nobody in the United States has shown any unseemly wish to lord it over the Malays. On the contrary, the ruling sentiment has been the feeling that it was undoubtedly the business of the United States to stand by those Malays and to see that they should reap some really substantial benefits from the disappearance of their Spanish oppressors. As matters stood, then, the only means by which the tranquillity of the Philippine Islands and the development of the Filipino race along the line of its supposed aspirations could be achieved, lay in the out-and-out cession of the islands by Spain to the United States. This was the necessary first step.

*The Logic
of
Ratification.*

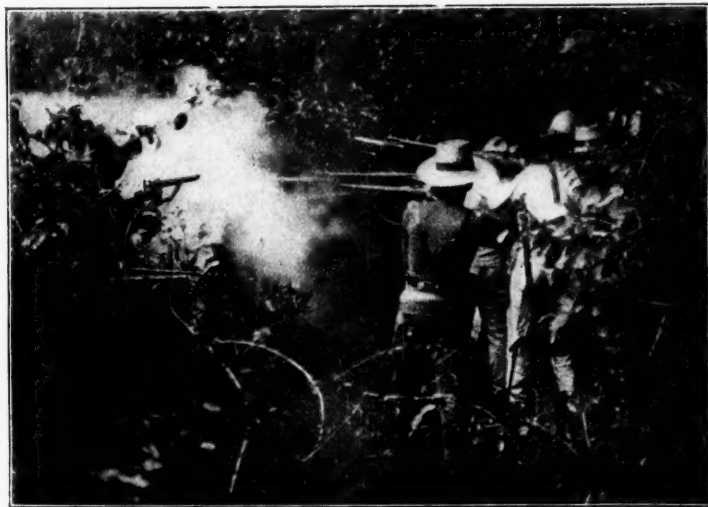
It was, in our opinion, unfortunate that all of the Democratic members of the United States Senate could not see this as clearly as Senator Gray saw it. He, however, had been in the responsible position of helping to make the treaty. It is not for a moment to be supposed that there are any well-known Democratic members of the Senate who, if they had been in Senator Gray's place at Paris, would

not have reached exactly the same conclusion. Ratifying the treaty when the facts were rightly understood did not carry with it any decisions whatever touching the future policy of the United States in the Philippines. It was simply a preliminary to be observed before the country could proceed to have any policy at all. It was to be regretted that the Senators were not able to look at it in this light, so that they might have ratified the treaty first and talked about American policy afterward. That would have been the logical order of procedure. The Senatorial minority, however, did not look at it in that light. Certainly it will not be thought seriously discreditable that the Senate should hold the treaty a full month before reaching a vote. Minorities must be allowed to talk.

*No Excuse
for
Aguinaldo.*

The point to which this discussion of ours has been tending is simply this: All the circumstances of the delay at Washington were of a sort that ought to have made Aguinaldo the more friendly, rather than the less friendly, toward the United States. For, unquestionably, the Senatorial discussion only served to bring out ever more clearly the fact that there was no eagerness on the part of the people of the United States to exploit the Philippine Islands for their own purposes, regardless of the wishes and well-being of the native inhabitants. Aguinaldo and his friends, if they had been unselfishly desirous of promoting the best interests of the Philippine people, might well have awaited the deliberate processes of the

Senate with entire composure; for it was certain that if the treaty should be ratified and the United States should accept the cession of the Philippines, the natives would in the future have to deal with a just and liberal government. If, on the other hand, the United States Senate should have decided at the end of its remarkable debate to modify the Philippine article of the treaty, there was no reason to believe that the rights and interests of the natives would not be carefully safeguarded before the United States should have relinquished Manila. Thus in either case the Filipinos had no possible ground for making war against the United States.



A GLIMPSE OF PHILIPPINE FIGHTING.

Our presence in the islands had been a great boon to the inhabitants. It was reasonable that we should be allowed some time in which to develop and explain our plans and intentions.

An Untrustworthy general in precipitating an attack Leader. The action of Aguinaldo and his on the American army does not of necessity prove that the Filipinos may not in due time become as fit for self-government as the Japanese themselves. But it certainly does demonstrate clearly the fact that the present insurgent leaders are not the men who could establish a Philippine republic in which the world at large would have confidence. In short, it has been shown beyond all controversy that there do not now exist in the Philippine Islands the elements out of which a suitable autonomous government could possibly be created. Aguinaldo has some qualities of a very exceptional sort, as was shown in the interesting character sketch of him that we published last month; but he is not a Washington nor yet a San Martin or a Bolivar. He and his young associates do not rank favorably, in our judgment, with the best of the contemporaneous young Cuban leaders, some of whom are described in a sketch that will be found elsewhere in this number of the REVIEW OF REVIEWS. If he had been a wiser and more unselfish man he would have seen plainly that Admiral Dewey, who had brought him back to the Philippines last May, and but for whom the Filipino insurrection was hopelessly dead, was entitled to his complete and unlimited confidence and co-operation.

The Filipinos as Revolutionists. The Filipinos have no such claims on the score of their revolutionary record as the Cubans. The Philippine population is almost, if not quite, six times as great as that of Cuba; but the Philippine insurrection of 1896 did not occur until Spain was well pre-occupied in Cuba and was sending the great bulk of her troops to that island. Thus the Cuban patriots, led by Gomez and his associates, were fighting against an army of 200,000 Spanish soldiers. The Filipinos, on the contrary, with their vastly larger population to array against the Spanish, had to face a comparatively small European army. A good many of the native troops enrolled under Spanish officers went over to the camp of the insurgents. Nevertheless, the Spaniards, under Gen. Primo de Rivera, completely quelled the insurrection, and Aguinaldo and the other insurgent chiefs by agreement left the islands. We have no disposition to reflect upon the courage or pertinacity of

these insurgents. Yet it is proper to remark that they renewed the rebellion only after the United States had virtually paralyzed the Spanish power in the islands. In Cuba, on the contrary, the insurgents had fought against enormous odds for more than three years when the United States went to war, and it was undoubtedly their purpose to go on single-handed if the United States had not come to their aid. Aguinaldo's insurgent army in the Philippines is one that has been recruited and armed, in the main, since the capture of Manila by the United States. A very considerable part, indeed, of Aguinaldo's forces had been gathered after the signing of the peace protocol. Aguinaldo had pretended that while the United States would be highly welcome in the Philippines, the islands would not willingly pass into the hands of any other power. He was therefore holding together an army in order to be able to resist any other disposition that Spain might attempt to make in case the United States should prefer to withdraw. His attack upon the army of the United States was clearly an act of treachery, and his intelligence is too great to admit the charitable supposition that this attack was due to a misunderstanding. His complete failure will have forfeited the confidence of the Philippine people. On the other hand, the humane treatment of the many hundreds of insurgent war prisoners captured by the American army will have served a very useful purpose in showing the natives that the Americans know how to be kind as well as firm.

The Right Man is On Hand. General Otis is perhaps the best man in the American army for the particular situation that has to be faced at the present time in the Philippines. He understands how to deal with men as well as he under-



DEWEY TO OTIS: "WHAT NEXT?"
From the Journal (New York).

stands the art of warfare. Under his general authority, with the loyal coöperation of the other able officers associated with him, the hardy Western volunteers who make up the greater part of our army in the Philippines have been so trained and disciplined that they are very possibly the most efficient soldiers at the present moment that can be found anywhere in the world. General Otis' long experience in the West had made him thoroughly acquainted with every element of the population. He knows how to deal with cowboys and he has had his fill of Indian fighting. His experience with Indians serves him in excellent stead in fighting the Filipinos, whose methods are in some respects not unlike those of our own aborigines. General Otis is undoubtedly the most conspicuous figure that the activities of the American army in the past year have brought into prominence. He is a man of untiring energy, of sterling character, of thoughtful and studious tastes, and of very superior intellectual endowments. The American army may well be proud of him, and the country may feel some

such confidence in him as it feels in Admiral Dewey. His position has not been embarrassed by any attempt to hamper him with instructions from Washington. He will be thoroughly justified, from every point of view, in continuing energetic measures until the insurrection is entirely suppressed. He and his troops were as lawfully and rightly occupying their quarters at Manila as if they had been in camp at San Francisco. Aguinaldo's attack was abominable and wanton in its treachery, and it has merited severe punishment. The complete pacification of the islands will probably be brought about at a much earlier day for this clearing of the atmosphere.

The Taking of Iloilo. The lesson which the Tagal insurgents received on the outskirts of Manila doubtless served to render the capture of Iloilo much easier than it otherwise would have been. The Visayan insurgents were in possession of that great seaport, and they had assembled for its defense an army of a good many

thousand men. Brig.-Gen. M. P. Miller had been sent by General Otis to take Iloilo, with the Eighteenth United States Infantry, the Fifty-first Ohio Volunteers, Battery G of the Sixth United States Artillery, the First California Volunteers, and the First Tennessee Volunteers. Some of our men had been obliged for many days to remain on board the transports. It had not been thought desirable to bombard Iloilo or proceed with violent measures while the peace treaty was still unratified. After the events of February 4, 5, and 6 at Manila, however, and the cabled news of the ratification of the treaty



ILOILO, THE SECOND CITY OF THE PHILIPPINES, SHOWING THE HARBOR AND ITS DEFENSES.

at Washington on the 6th, word was immediately sent by General Otis to General Miller which gave a new face to the situation. The insurgents received an ultimatum, by the terms of which they were to evacuate Iloilo before the evening of the 11th, under penalty of bombardment and assault. On the specified day, after a brief bombardment, the insurgents fired the native part of the city and withdrew. The American army and navy suffered no losses, and the American flag was duly raised over the second port of the Philippine Islands. The non-combatant part of the native population, including influential merchants, will have welcomed the advent of an American administration; and with their influence it is to be believed that no great time will be required to induce the scattered insurgent bands in the Visayas as well as in Luzon to give up the hopeless fight. The native movements are not unified, and Aguinaldo was not in authority over the insurgents who held Iloilo. There is no rational basis for further resistance.

*A Campaign
Throughout
the Islands.*

Nobody could have imagined a year ago that, as a result of our righteous determination to protect the reconcentrados in Cuba, we should within a twelve-month have entered upon a thorough-going campaign against the native races for the possession of the numerous islands of the Philippine archipelago. Yet that is what is now taking place; and although it is easy to phrase the kind of sarcasms and ironies that the critics of President McKinley's policy are employing, one may search in vain for a man who can frame a practical and sensible argument against doing precisely what is now being undertaken. With an ample supply of light-draught gunboats for entering the many shallow harbors of the chief local ports of Luzon, Panay, Negros, Mindanao, and various other islands, and with the considerable reinforcements of soldiers, ships, and military and naval supplies that have been sent, our fully trusted leaders, Dewey and Otis, will pursue a swift and firm course in establishing the authority of the United States. Whereupon there will follow the best times for the Filipinos that they have ever known. President McKinley's speech at Boston on February 16 before the Home Market Club was not only an eloquent defense of his policy, but a perfectly sane and satisfactory account of the situation. There is not the slightest reason to hesitate, to doubt, or to be half-hearted. This country is doing its duty, and the results will vindicate the policy pursued. Before the end of the present month General Otis will have twenty-five thousand soldiers, and the rebellion will be brought to an end in very short order. What Mr. Kipling calls the "white man's burden" will be borne manfully by the Americans now sweltering in the tropical heat of Luzon.



GORMAN AS THE BLIND LEADER OF THE BLIND ANTI-EXPANSION DEMOCRACY.

From the *Herald* (New York).

*The Treaty
in the
Senate.*

The peace treaty was duly ratified on February 6 by a vote which gave the necessary two-thirds of the Senate and one to spare. The opponents of ratification were nearly all Democrats; the exceptions were Senators Hale, of Maine, and Hoar, of Massachusetts. Rightly or wrongly, the country for more than a year has looked upon



SENATOR GORMAN, WHOSE LAST EFFORT BEFORE RETIRING TO PRIVATE LIFE WAS TO DEFEAT THE PEACE TREATY.

Senator Hale's position as a purely personal one, unrelated to any consistent principles of public action. The witty remark that Boston is "not a place, but a state of mind" has been very frequently repeated in connection with the peculiar polemics that certain Bostonian and Massachusetts people have fulminated against the treaty; and in that same sense it would seem to be true that Senator Hoar's negative vote, like his brilliant and memorable speeches in the debate, was the expression of a certain phase of intellectual activity, bearing no close relation to practical affairs or concrete statesmanship. Those Democrats in the Senate who possess a particularly clear grasp upon foreign affairs, like Senator Morgan and Senator Gray, strongly supported the treaty. The opposition was led by Senator Gorman, of Maryland, whose views on large matters of public policy had never previously been regarded as of conclusive weight. Mr. Gorman, who for so many years was the arbiter of Demo-

cratic politics in Maryland, had lost his prestige at home, and having failed of reelection was about to retire from public life on March 4. His attempt to defeat the treaty was generally regarded as an effort to reinstate himself as a leader of the national Democracy upon an issue which might lift him into prominence as a Presidential candidate next year in rivalry with Mr. Bryan, who had very sensibly from the beginning perceived and stated that the only logical thing to do was to ratify the treaty first and then proceed afterwards to discuss the question of a Philippine policy.

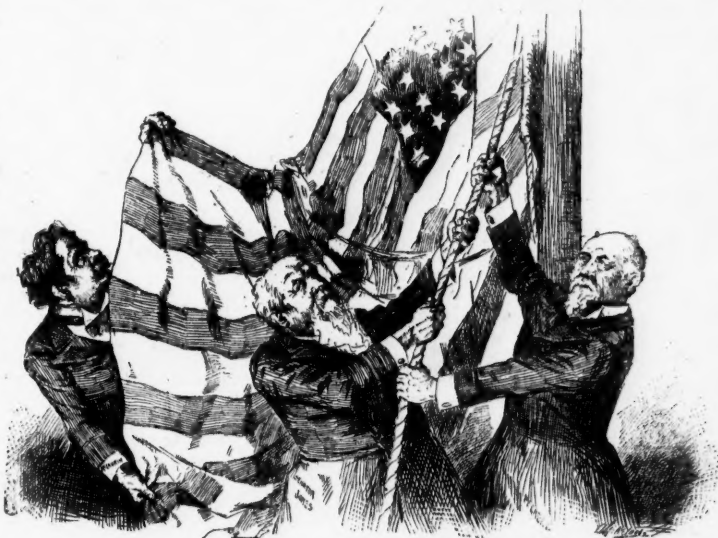
*The
McEnery
Resolution.*

At the last moment, when the fate of the treaty hung in the balance and its opponents believed that they had securely rallied the requisite number of votes to defeat it, Mr. McEnery, of Louisiana, and Mr. McLaurin, of South Carolina, came over to the side of ratification. They were induced to change their position by the assurance which certain friends of the treaty gave them that a resolution introduced some time previously by Mr. McEnery would be accepted by the Senate. Various resolutions had been debated for several weeks, having for their purpose the expression of the views of the Senate touching the future policy of the United States in the Philippines. Of all these, the one that was acquiesced in was the least objectionable and clearly the most nearly in accord with the sentiments of Congress and the country. In accordance with private and informal agreements, Senator McEnery's resolution was passed in the Senate by the small vote of 26 to 22 on February 14. It reads as follows:

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That by the ratification of the treaty of peace with Spain it is not intended to incorporate the inhabitants of the Philippine Islands into citizenship of the United States, nor is it intended to permanently annex said islands as an integral part of the territory of the United States; but it is the intention of the United States to establish on said islands a government suitable to the wants and conditions of the inhabitants of said islands, to prepare them for local self-government, and in due time to make such disposition of said islands as

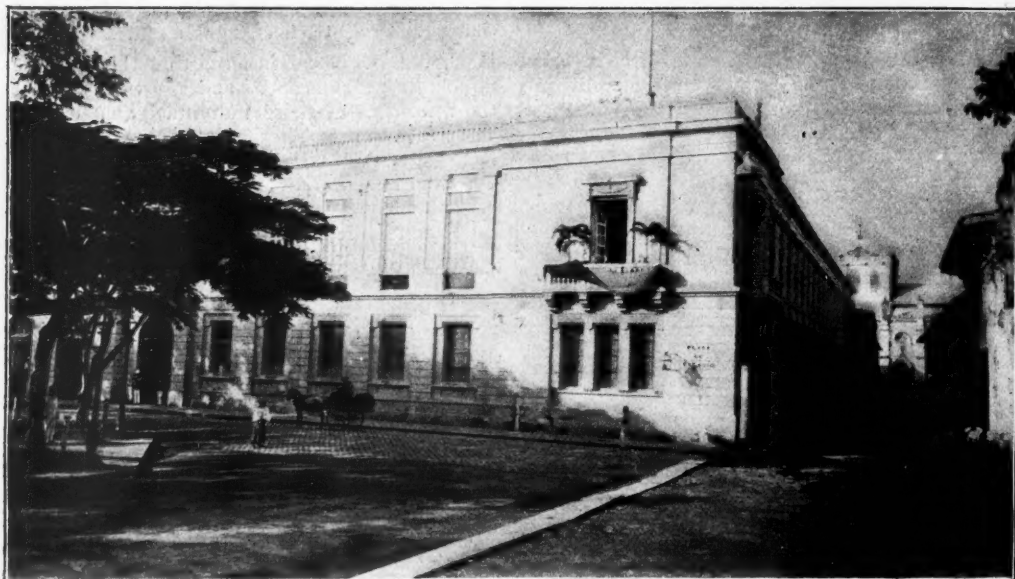
will best promote the interests of the citizens of the United States and the inhabitants of said islands.

It should be borne in mind that this vote has no binding significance, and represents merely the sentiment of those individual Senators who actually voted. They might exactly as well have stated their views in the newspapers, so far as any determination of the country's policy is concerned. The present Congress expires, by limitation, on March 4. Its successor, chosen last November, was elected with very considerable



SENATORS M'LAURIN, M'ENERY, AND JONES, WHOSE UNEXPECTED SUPPORT SAVED THE TREATY.—From the *Herald* (New York).

reference to the issue raised by what is called the "expansion" policy. Its actions will doubtless have a good deal to do with determining the nature of the American administration of the Philippine Islands. But nothing could well seem more fatuous and useless than for a few individuals at the present moment, before the country has had an opportunity fairly to acquaint itself with the Philippine situation, to endeavor to lay down the lines of the country's permanent policy. There is nothing sensible to do but to proceed step by step. Posterity will be very much better prepared to settle its own questions than are the present members of the United States Senate to shape future events. The McEnery resolution, however, shuts no doors and undoubtedly expresses the present views of a large number of people. Certainly nobody proposes to admit the Philippines, as a whole or in parts, into the American federal union. The McEnery resolution was not voted upon by the House.



THE MANILA CITY HALL, WHERE AMERICANS NOW ADMINISTER THE MUNICIPALITY.

*Agoncillo's
Work in This
Country.*

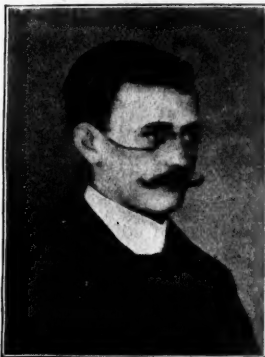
In due time we shall probably learn to what extent the Philippine delegation to this country, led by Agoncillo, had been responsible for precipitating the conflict of February 4-5. It is alleged that Agoncillo had sent a telegram advising the attack, with the idea that the American troops would be off their guard and would thus meet with heavy reverses. Such a blow, it was supposed, would add so much to the strong feeling already manifested against the expansion policy as to prevent the ratification of the treaty without radical amendment of the Philippine article. If the Filipinos could, for instance, inflict such punishment upon the American troops at Manila as the Abyssinians had inflicted upon the Italians several years ago, it was to be inferred that the United States would have as little appetite for further adventures in Asiatic waters as the Italians had shown for African empire after their chastisement. The first news of the clash found Agoncillo prepared to leave this country; and he hastily withdrew to Montreal, where he established himself and proceeded to communicate from time to time with the Philippine juntas in Europe, at Hong Kong, and elsewhere. Agoncillo, like most of the Filipino leaders, is very young, and makes the impression of cleverness rather than of trustworthy and responsible character. He was never officially recognized at Washington, and this fact, it is said, greatly piqued his vanity. Obviously, until after the

ratification of the treaty between the United States and Spain Agoncillo was merely a rebellious Spanish subject, and there was no legal basis upon which the Government of the United States could have any diplomatic dealing with him. He was, however, brought into rather close relations with a greater or less number of those well-meaning but sadly misin-



AGONCILLO ALSO RAN—TIME, A MILE A MINUTE.
From the *Tribune* (Minneapolis).

formed American visionaries who were preaching the doctrine that President McKinley's policy meant a wicked enslavement of the Filipinos, and that it was our duty at once to recognize Aguinaldo, Agoncillo, and the rest as the responsible heads of an actually established "*Republica Filipina*." These American citizens meant no harm; but they were actually engaged in a mischievous business, because they were helping to give this inexperienced and imperfectly educated young Malay stranger a wholly false conception of the real feeling of the people of the United States. Whether or not he urged Aguinaldo to precipitate hostilities, it is undoubtedly true that Agoncillo's advices from this country gave the insurgent leaders, who were carrying on their operations at Malolos, in the island of Luzon, an entirely mistaken idea. Agoncillo made considerable use of the printing-press while at Washington, and although his memorials to the Secretary of State and to the Senate were ignored in official quarters, they were given to the newspapers and distributed in pamphlet form. They do not compare favorably with the manifestoes that the Cuban delegation was wont to issue.



MARTI BURGOS
(Of the Filipino delegation.)



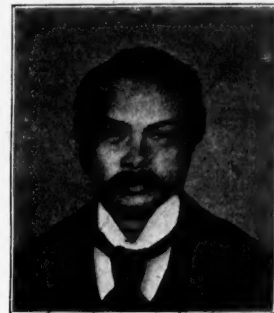
FELIPE AGONCILLO.

The
Size of
Our Army.

The fact that the rapid expansion of the army last spring was due to the patriotic impulse of

men who enlisted for the war has made it obvious that a corresponding shrinkage must occur when the war is technically declared at an end. Within a few days or weeks the exchange with Spain of formal notices of treaty ratification will be regarded as legally completing the period of war. But there will still be needed a good many more soldiers than the number that had been comprised in the maximum legal strength of our regular army previous to the war. It was supposed a few weeks ago that there would be no

difficulty in carrying a measure through Congress providing for a permanent increase in the army. The so-called Hull bill, bearing the name of Mr. Hull, of Iowa, chairman of the House committee in charge of army matters, has had the support of the President and the War Department. Under its terms the President would have authority to enlist an army up to a maximum of 100,000 men. The bill passed the House on January 31 by a vote of 168 to 125; but it found the Senate obstinate, in spite of the efforts of Senator Hawley, chairman of the committee. There is manifest throughout the country a very great desire to keep the army down to the smallest possible limits. It



J. LUNA.
(Of the Filipino delegation.)

has become evident that with the exercise of good judgment in dealing with Cuban matters, we shall be able rapidly to turn over to the Cuban people the maintenance of order, so that American troops may be safely withdrawn in a short time. A strong force will be required in the Philippines for a limited period; but after a reasonable opportunity has been given the Filipinos to understand the spirit and purpose of American methods, we shall need large bodies of United States troops there no more than the English need European armies to govern the Straits Settlements or the Dutch to maintain authority in Java. What we do need unquestionably is a moderate increase in the size of our standing army, a very great improvement in the efficiency of our militia organization, a material increase in the number of young men educated as officers, the employment of regular officers to some extent in connection with the National Guard organization, and, in short, the maintenance of an effective army skeleton which can be rapidly filled up in case of war. The approach of the end of the session had, as this number of the REVIEW was being closed for the press, occa-



THE ARMY BILL HAS THE COUNTERSIGN—WILL IT PASS HIM?
From the *Journal* (Minneapolis).

sioned considerable anxiety lest the differences of opinion in Congress should prevent the passage of any army bill whatsoever. President McKinley had declared that in such a case he would be obliged to at once call the new Congress to Washington in extra session, inasmuch as the exigencies of the situation absolutely required some army legislation. The practicable thing would have been to pass the Hull bill, in view of the fact that it could be amended at any time in the future. The opponents of the Hull bill proposed as a substitute to allow the President to keep the regular army up to its present strength of about 62,000 men for two years longer, and to enlist 35,000 native troops under American officers in the islands now occupied by our forces. It seemed probable as we went to press that a compromise would be adopted. The people do not want politics in army legislation any more than in navy bills; and permanent reorganization might well await the reform of the War Department.

Another of the measures which it had been confidently expected that this Congress would pass was the bill providing for the construction of the Nicaragua Canal under the auspices of the Government. While a very great majority of both houses were strongly in favor of the canal, there were powerful adverse interests at work

which succeeded in getting the measure entangled in the meshes of controversy over matters of detail. Transcontinental railroads have always been the most dangerous enemies of the project, and they know how to work for confusion and delay without appearing upon the scene. It is to be hoped that the further delay of the canal undertaking may result in the adoption of the ideal method of construction and control. More important to the United States than the annexation of the Philippines or Hawaii or Porto Rico would be the annexation of a strip across the Central-American isthmus, including Lake Nicaragua and a few miles of shore line on both coasts. The army and navy of the United States might then with the utmost care and deliberation decide upon the best plans for a canal; and it should be directly constructed by the Government. Far from being a burdensome expense, it would be a magnificent investment. Senator Morgan had succeeded, late in February, in having his canal bill attached as a rider to the regular river and harbor appropriation bill. But with Speaker Reed as the unyielding opponent of the canal plan, the immediate prospect seemed forlorn.

*The Easy
Punishment
of Eagan.*

The court-martial which tried Eagan, the commissary-general, for conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, found him guilty. The penalty prescribed by law for his offense is dismissal from the army. The President of the United States has power to mitigate the penalty, and Mr. McKinley exercised that power. Eagan, instead of being dismissed, was suspended for the five or six years that remained before he would go upon the retired list by reason of having reached the limit of age. He retains the title of commissary-general, draws the full salary of the office, \$5,500 a year, and is exempt from all obligation to render any service. The work of the commissary-general must now be done for a term of years by a man who will enjoy neither the full rank nor the full salary. This man, as it happens, is Col. John F. Weston. He has the reputation of being a man of education and ability, with especial scientific qualifications for the business of supplying the army with food. The country has not shown any approbation of Mr. McKinley's lenient treatment of so flagrant an offender as Secretary Alger's commissary-general. That leniency has only served to increase the uneasiness of the country over what is deplored as an alarming political domination at Washington that is endangering the morale and reputation of the army and making competent officers feel that they are not safe unless they are personally protected by political patrons.

*The Army
Commission's
Report.*

The army inquiry commission, which began its work some months ago by appointment of the President and permitted itself to be used as the vehicle through which Eagan gave forth his elaborate vulgarities, made its report on February 8. The inquiry had been undertaken, as was supposed, for the purpose of subjecting the management of

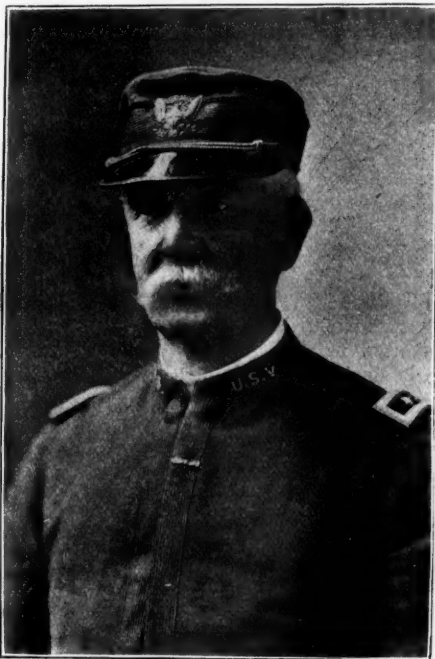


Photo by Prince.

COL. JOHN F. WESTON, WHO SUCCEEDS TO EAGAN'S DUTIES.

the war to a close and critical scrutiny. The War Department of the United States is a branch of the most powerful executive government on the face of the earth; and in a period of foreign war this particular department is potent beyond all the others. The people best qualified to throw light upon mistakes and misdeeds in the management of the war were, for the most part, officers and soldiers; but these members of the army are so completely at the mercy of the War Department that it requires no little courage to say anything in the way of criticism. A board of inquiry like that appointed by the President can accomplish nothing of use to the country unless it makes its first solicitude the protection and encouragement of those witnesses who might throw light upon the matters to be investigated. This is exactly what President McKinley's commission did not

do. Unfortunately, from the very outset it acted as if its one object was to protect the War Department against aspersions. So extraordinary seemed its zeal and its bias against fault-finders where it ought to have been at least as fair as a tribunal of justice, that its labors produced the very opposite effects from those that it appeared to desire. The management of the war was in most respects, as we have always believed, exceedingly creditable to Mr. McKinley and to the administration. But the methods by which this commission has sought to help the reputation of the administration have been damaging rather than helpful. It would scarcely seem worth while to review in detail the findings of the commission, for they will not settle any controverted questions. Probably the one thing that will give this commission a lasting place in the history of the war will be its praise of the army beef in the face of testimony from a great host of officers who were in immediate command of many thousands of men, to the effect that their soldiers were furnished with canned beef that was not only lacking in nutrition, but was positively nauseating, and the direct cause of a good deal of army sickness.

*The
New "Beef" question
Inquiry.*

The beef is one upon which General Miles has apparently staked his military reputation. It has now gone to a regular army board of inquiry, to which it ought at the very outset of the complaints to have been committed. This board is composed of the following officers: Maj.-Gen. Jas. F. Wade, Brig.-Gen.



MAJ.-GEN. JAMES F. WADE, OF THE "BEEF" INQUIRY BOARD.

George W. Davis. Col. George Gillespie, Lieut.-Col. George B. Davis, recorder. It began its investigation on February 17. The War Department has felt very bitter toward General Miles, and deeply aggrieved because he gave to the newspapers his collection of testimony from army officers, showing the badness of the so-



Photo by Aime Dupont.

GEN. GEORGE L. GILLESPIE.
(Member of the army board of inquiry.)

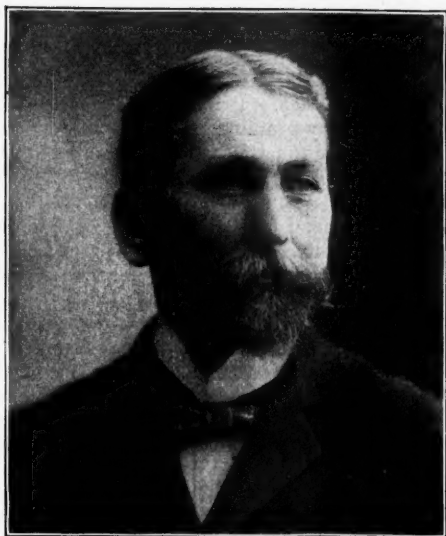
called "canned roast beef" that had been furnished to their troops. But the matter was a serious one, and it concerned the public. If General Miles had not given this testimony to the newspapers and thus created a great body of public opinion demanding some action, there is some reason to fear that the military inquiry would not have been ordered. The public judges fairly in these matters; and good, rather than harm, is to be expected from the fullest publicity. The trouble is that the country has lost confidence in the War Department, irrespective of "beef."

It is not practicable for the whole 70,000,000 people of the United States, the 50,000,000 of Germany, and the 40,000,000 of Great Britain to enter very deeply into the merits of the dispute in Samoa as to whether Mataafa ought to be king or the young heir of the late Malietoa. And yet the question in some sense concerns all of the 160,000,000 progressive and enterprising people who have taken it upon themselves, under a tri-

partite arrangement, to oversee the governmental affairs of that little group which used to be known as the Navigator's Islands, and which is commonly called Samoa. These islands lie on a direct line between Hawaii and New Zealand, at the half-way point. The Germans, who are intensely hungry for islands and colonies, have for some time been trying to gain the upper hand in Samoa, and a few weeks ago they behaved in a very extraordinary manner. Mataafa, who had made himself troublesome as a rebel chief and rival claimant, had been sent away to another group of islands some years ago. He was allowed, however, to come back last year, under promise not to conspire or make trouble. He did not keep the promise, it is said, and when Malietoa died and the tribes were face to face with the choice of his successor, Mataafa was prepared to make it appear that he was the elect of the nation. This was disputed by the supporters of the son and heir of the late King, and in accordance with the tripartite treaty the rival claims had to be submitted to the chief justice of the islands, whose decision was to be final and accepted on all hands. Now it happens that the chief justice is an American—Judge William Chambers, of South Carolina. The direct representatives of the treaty powers are the three consuls, besides which the Germans control the office of the president of the municipal council of the capital town, Apia. The Germans had formerly been opposed to Mataafa and his pretensions, but more



IS THIS AN ANGLO-AMERICAN ALLIANCE?
KING MALIETOA TANUS: "Don't you do dat, Samoa!"



CHIEF JUSTICE CHAMBERS, OF SAMOA.

recently they had taken him up as their *protégé*. The English and Americans, on the other hand, while perfectly ready to accept the decision of Justice Chambers, were undoubtedly disposed to favor Mataafa's young rival, Tanus Malietoa. Full descriptions have appeared of the momentous scenes in the court-room of Justice Chambers while the tribesmen, with their advisers and legal counsel, were setting forth the claims of the respective candidates for the kingship. Justice Chambers decided against Mataafa on December 31. Whereupon the Germans incited the followers of Mataafa to make war upon the adherents of Malietoa II., the latter being unprepared for hostilities. The Germans had a warship in port and so had the English, while, unfortunately, the Americans had none. The captain of the English warship landed marines and guarded the chief justice and the English and American inhabitants.

*The Sequel
Yet to
Appear.*

A United States vessel was promptly ordered to Samoa, and it remains to be seen what the sequel will be. The important thing is that the three powers which have agreed to protect Samoa should send there thoroughly good and able men. There is every reason thus far to believe that in Consul-General Osborne and Chief Justice Chambers the United States is very satisfactorily represented, while England also has had an excellent consul in Mr. Maxse and an eminently efficient naval commander in Captain Sturdee, of the *Porpoise*. It is not so certain that Germany is creditably

represented. In one of the Samoan islands the United States owns a valuable harbor, Pango Pango, which it is proposed to utilize at an early day as a coaling-station. It seems probable that the treaty of Berlin, made in 1889, will have to be revised in order to remove the liability to friction. The German, English, and American governments are all investigating the facts, and the German Government is said to have given assurances that if the Germans at Apia have exceeded their rights under the treaty they will not be supported at Berlin. English commercial interests are much larger than our own in the Samoan islands, and the English residents are perhaps ten times as numerous as the American. We shall in any case retain our hold upon Pango Pango harbor, and it is scarcely likely that our Government will be disposed to relinquish its share in the protectorate of the group. It ought not to be possible, however, that the practical working of a little arrangement for the joint oversight of a few thousand South Sea Islanders could endanger for a single moment the good relations between great powers. And yet under existing conditions there is real danger. The recent strife reached a point where warships in the harbor might easily have been brought into action against each other. The Germans have hoped that the obvious annoyances of the tripartite arrangement might dispose England and the United States to withdraw and allow Germany to annex the group; but this solution is not very likely to be adopted.

*Germany
and the
United States.*

Samoa can and must be made an example of contentment, peace, and good order, with reasonable liberty for native habits and customs, under general control of the white race. American influence has accomplished marvels in Hawaii; English direction has completely transformed the Fiji group; Germany has been notably successful in the Marshall Islands; and it would be a pity if these three great civilizing powers, any one of which could take excellent care of Samoa, should make bad work of it when they attempt to do it in cooperation with one another. In the Reichstag at Berlin on February 11 the foreign minister, Baron von Bülow, made a noteworthy speech on the relations of Germany to the United States. It had to do principally with trade questions and the interpretation of commercial treaties. The Germans have naturally been somewhat disturbed over the enormously rapid growth of the foreign trade of the United States, and particularly over the relative decline of the sale of German goods in America. Our differential tariff levied upon European beet-sugar to

countervail the bounty paid to the producers by the German and other governments has been particularly offensive to the German agrarian party. Baron von Bülow's discussion of that subject, however, is not so interesting to Americans as his remarks upon other matters. Speaking of the German squadron in the Philippines, he declared that Germany was



BARON VON BÜLOW, GERMAN FOREIGN MINISTER.

guided solely by the legitimate obligations imposed in protecting German subjects and German trade at Manila, and that Germany was never for a single moment disloyal to the duties of an honorable neutrality. He denied in the most emphatic manner the reports that Germany had in any manner lent aid to the Filipinos against the Americans. He declared that the intercourse between the German and the American naval officers at Manila was characterized by a spirit of mutual courtesy. He proceeded as follows: "After the conclusion of the war our ships withdrew from the Philippines, with the exception of a single cruiser. We do not believe that the safety of German citizens was jeopardized under American protection, and we also hope to see an uninterrupted further development of our trade in the Philippines and the West Indies under American rule." Baron von Bülow reviewed in a very interesting manner and with considerable eloquence the long course of friendly relationship between the United States and Germany, and proclaimed in robust and strong terms that there had been nothing in the political atti-

tude of the American Government that gave Germany any cause for objection, and he could see no point where German and American interests were likely to meet in hostility at any time in the future. Prince Herbert Bismarck participated very prominently in the debate that followed Baron von Bülow's formal speech, and assumed an attitude unexpectedly friendly to the United States. Those of us in this country who would comprehend the German position must always bear in mind the fact that the foremost questions in Germany at present are economic ones. The German nation has grown very rapidly in population during the past quarter century, and has developed more rapidly still in manufactures and commerce. The eagerness among the Germans for opportunities to extend foreign trade seems well-nigh ferocious. It is reported, perhaps without any warrant, that Herbert Bismarck is to be sent to Washington as German ambassador. There is ample evidence that Germany wishes to undo the mischief of last year, and regain the American good will.

*Laws
for
Hawaii.*

The annexation of Hawaii must naturally have called for a certain amount of law-making at Washington. The desired measure, a very comprehensive one, for the establishment of a territorial form of government in Hawaii, was framed some months ago by the commission composed of Americans and Hawaiians, the appointment of which was duly noted by the REVIEW at the time. This measure was duly introduced as a bill, referred to the House Committee on Territories, and favorably reported. But so great has been the congestion of business in Congress that there seemed no prospect whatever that the Hawaiian bill could possibly be reached before the expiration of the present body on March 4. The Hawaiian government is in most admirable hands; but the new status produced by annexation raises a great number of legal questions which can scarcely be satisfied except by legislation at Washington. Justice Frear and several other distinguished Hawaiians have spent the winter at Washington, doing all in their power to promote enactments in pursuance of the accomplished fact of annexation. But nothing short of war can arouse Congress to a recognition of emergencies, and everybody believes that Hawaii will manage somehow to tide over minor embarrassments and keep the wheels of administration running smoothly until the Fifty-sixth Congress can dispatch some of the unfinished business passed on to it by the Fifty-fifth. It is possible, of course, that the Hawaiian bill may yet be passed at the eleventh hour.



M. ÉMILE LOUBET, NEW PRESIDENT OF THE FRENCH REPUBLIC.

*The New
President of
France.*

The ever-increasing strife over the Dreyfus question and the daily talk of monarchical revolution in France were interrupted on Thursday night, February 16, by the sudden death of President Faure, resulting from a stroke of apoplexy. The prediction was at once rife that the occasion would be seized for a Bonapartist pronunciamento and the entry of a pretender on horseback. Quite contrary to such dire forebodings, however, a lucid interval of calm good sense was providentially vouchsafed to the French nation. The torn and sundered Republican factions saw the necessity of agreeing without delay upon a presidential successor; and they reached a sound conclusion in a spirit of fine patriotism for which no words of praise are too strong. The candidate agreed upon was M. Émile Loubet, President of the Senate. Loubet comes from the Rhone Valley, in southeastern France, and is a lawyer by profession; but he has been in public life, first as a member of the Chamber of Deputies and afterward as a Senator, for almost a quarter of a century. He was a cabinet minister in the early part of 1888 and was prime minister in 1892. The ministry of which he was the head went into retirement in the strife over the Panama collapse. Like his pre-

decessor, M. Faure, the new president is a man thoroughly respected by all parties for personal integrity, all-around abilities, and those domestic virtues that the French people, contrary to a false impression entertained in other countries, so highly esteem in a public man. The most important thing to be noted about President Loubet is his well-known belief that the Dreyfus case ought by all means to be revised, and that the civil order should prevail over the military in times of peace. The election was held on Saturday, February 18, at Versailles, and out of 817 ballots that were cast, 483 were received by the successful candidate. The anti-Dreyfus elements, now known as the "anti-revisionists," had combined upon M. Méline as their candidate and polled 279 votes for him. The remaining 50 or 60 votes were cast for various candidates. The success of the revisionists was greatly to be desired. There had been a desperate controversy, waged in the Chambers as well as outside, over the question whether the entire body of judges belonging to the Court of Cassation should take the Dreyfus case out of the hands of that section of the court which ordinarily deals with criminal matters. This question, though important, does not necessarily touch vital principles.

King Oscar and Prince Gustave. The health of King Oscar of Sweden has for some time been impaired, and on January 21 he had attained the ripe age of three-score and ten. Whereupon, having borne the burdens of the very active and responsible headship of two ever-quarreling states



KING OSCAR OF SWEDEN AND NORWAY.
(Retired temporarily on account of ill-health.)

for more than a quarter of a century, he decided to step aside and give his oldest son an opportunity to try his hand. King Oscar's retirement was "provisional," and his return to the throne was announced on February 20. But the Crown Prince Gustave, who was forty years old last June, will probably continue henceforth to aid his father in public tasks. Although the difficulty is on a much smaller scale, the strain between Sweden and Norway bears some resemblance to that between the discordant halves of the Austro-Hungarian monarchy; and King Oscar in certain respects has had an even more unhappy experience than the Emperor Francis Joseph. Oscar has been amply entitled to respect for his personal character and his high attainments, both as a statesman and as a scholar and man of letters. In Sweden he has always enjoyed the utmost consideration. But the Norwegians have regarded Oscar as belonging to the Swedes rather than to themselves, and would have preferred to set up an independent republic. Humble rev-

erence for kings is a state of mind that is not easy for the Norwegians to assume. It remains to be seen what luck Prince Gustave will have in coming years in his attempts to reconcile Norway to the union with Sweden.

Affairs in Spain.

The Spanish mind seems to be adjusting itself to the changed conditions that 1899 brings, with a good deal of practical sense and with some slight perception of the humorous side of a situation that certainly has its less serious aspects. Our friends throughout the Iberian peninsula are taking a vast deal of comfort out of exaggerated reports of the difficulties that Uncle Sam is thought to be encountering in the ex-Spanish colonies. Spain's ministerial departments number one less



THE CROWN PRINCE OF SWEDEN AND NORWAY.
(Recently acting as prince regent.)

than last year; for the great Colonial Office, with its big building in Madrid and its elaborate executive organization, has retired from business and closed the shop, so to speak. The soldiers that have been exposed to so many hardships for three or four years in Cuba and for more than two years in the Philippines have nearly all been "repatriated"—to use a word that we have lately taken over from the Spanish. There is still much anxiety, however, in Spain about the prisoners which the Filipino insurgents had not given up last month, although General Otis' vic-

tories have enabled many of these prisoners to escape and to reach Manila. All the Spanish newspapers have been prating in their wonted rhetorical fashion about "reconstruction and reform" at home; and it is now freely admitted that the loss of the colonies is to be viewed not altogether as a disaster, but also as a relief. Señor Sagasta has managed to keep the reins of power in his hands, and the Carlist conspiracy does not seem as formidable as a month ago. The Cortes assembled on Monday, February 20, with the expectation that Sagasta and the cabinet would make a full explanation of all that had happened in recent months, including the circumstances of the peace treaty of Paris. Poor Señor Rios, who had no wish whatever to head the Spanish treaty commissioners, and who rendered his country the very best services in his power at Paris, has been compelled to resign his position as president of the Senate on account of the unpopularity which has resulted from his signing away the colonies which Spain had inevitably lost. There is no possible reason why Rios should be made the scapegoat, yet such is the way of Spain. Each of the naval captains whose ships were lost at Manila and Santiago is to have the opportunity to make his explanations before a court-martial. The Spanish press admits that the Americans are effecting sanitary reforms in Cuba in a jiffy that Spain had neglected for centuries.



SPAIN TO MCKINLEY: "Go on, don't be discouraged, I've got rid of my troubles, and yours won't last more than a hundred years or so."—From *Don Quixote* (Madrid).

*The Cause of
International
Peace.*

The question of the disarmament conference continues to hold a prominent place in Europe. Lord Salisbury's acceptance of the Czar's invitation has given satisfaction to the friends of the peace movement in England, as well as to the government of Russia. The Vatican has pronounced its blessing upon the cause, and is giving active assistance. Mr. W. T. Stead has been carrying on an incessantly active crusade all over England, arousing public opinion in favor of disarmament and aiding in the organization of local committees. The movement is one which is appealing strongly to the working classes, because they are the principal sufferers from the burdens of militarism. They are beginning to see that a moderate proportion of the vast sums now yearly expended upon war appropriations would suffice to inaugurate a scheme of old-age pensions that would go far toward abolishing poverty. The marked courtesy of Germany, on the one hand, and England, on the other, toward France on the occasion of President Faure's death, is a good sign and must in a measure make for peace. The relations of the United States with all nations were never more satisfactory than at the present moment. The impression that we are at odds with Germany has no foundation. There are no difficulties whatever, apart from arguments about tariffs, sugar differentials, meat inspection, and like questions affecting the trade of two eager, energetic, commercial nations. It is to be hoped that mutual concessions may remove all these points of commercial friction, but, meanwhile, it is absurd to suppose that anything endangers peace and amity between these two great nations. The Joint High Commission for the settlement of questions between Canada and the United States had not completed its work when these pages were written, and it was understood that the Alaska boundary question was proving a hard one to settle. But the commission will at least have accomplished a great deal, and, meanwhile, the relations between the two English-speaking powers were never so good as at present. Our new ambassador to London, Mr. Choate, was the recipient of very flattering attention as he said farewell in New York last month, and he was assured of as hearty a welcome at London as any ambassador has ever received in any land.

*Trouble in
Macedonia.*

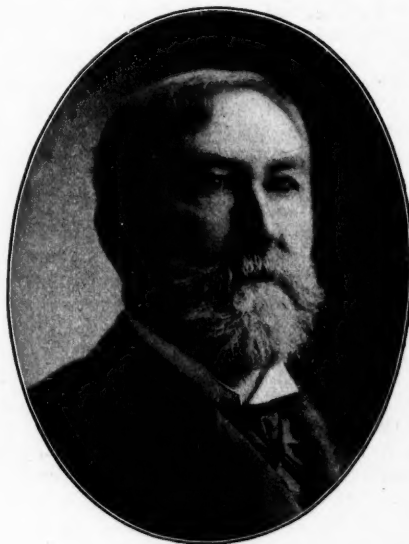
The settlement of the Cretan question by virtue of the joint action of the powers, and the appointment of Prince George of Greece as governor bids fair to prove entirely satisfactory. Meanwhile, the position of Macedonia, where the Turks still rule unrestrained, as they formerly ruled in Bul-

garia and Bosnia, is so extremely bad that a furious outbreak seems imminent. It is all the more important, therefore, that the great powers hold their peace conference, improve at all points their mutual relations, and jointly deal with the Macedonian difficulty to the end of bringing about some such happy transformation as has been accomplished in Bosnia and as may be hoped for in Crete.

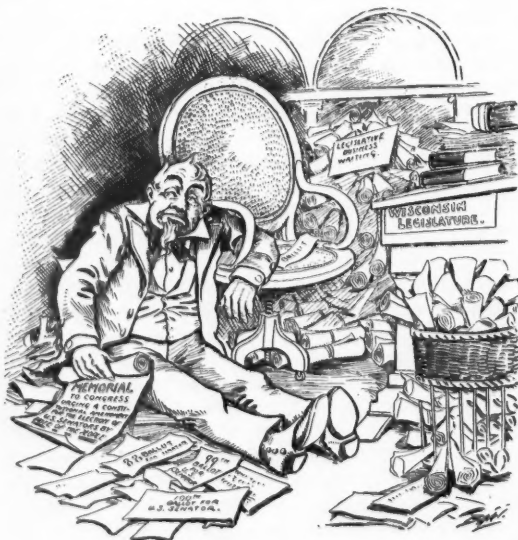
*War and
Invention.*

One of the proposals of the tentative programme of the peace conference drawn up by the Russian government takes the line of forbidding the use of new inventions and improved mechanical ideas in the wars of the future. At the very moment when this proposal was sent out the French were plumbing themselves upon their success in perfecting a really workable type of submarine torpedo boat; the English were celebrating the launching of the hugest and most powerful warships ever built, and were improving the mechanism of war in all possible ways; and the German Emperor was winning the praise of experts for a new style of rifle that he had invented and that was expected to yield particularly deadly results. Whatever the peace conference may accomplish, it will certainly fail to get the nations to use obsolete weapons in future wars, or to undertake to fight with their hands tied behind their backs. The horrors of war are not to be lessened by persuading people to revert to the days of bows

and arrows, and other primitive weapons. On the contrary, it is more probable that the fearful advance of invention in the field of destructive apparatus for war will make war less and less feasible for civilized peoples, and will hasten the advent of perpetual peace.



HON. NATHAN B. SCOTT.
(Senator-elect from West Virginia.)

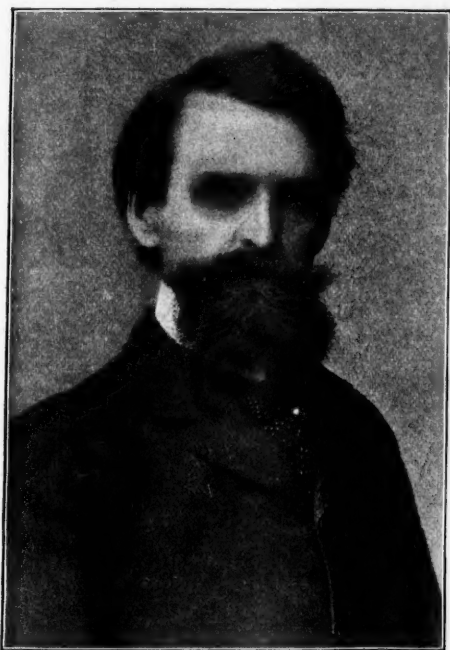


THE PEOPLE ARE WILLING.

WISCONSIN LEGISLATURE: "Yes, turn the Senatorial election over to the people. I don't care to tackle the job again."

*Parties in
England.*

In England, where Parliament is in session once more, the Conservatives hold their prominence and prestige by virtue of a series of really remarkable successes. Lord Kitchener's wonderful triumph; the backdown of the French over the Fashoda matter; the new agreement with Germany, by virtue of which England has leased Delagoa Bay, outwitted President Kruger, of the Transvaal, and virtually settled the South African difficulty; above all, the popularity of the new policy of Anglo-American friendship; and last, but not least, the successful launching of the Irish local government measure—have given the Conservatives a strong claim upon the support of the country. Foreign questions have been uppermost; and the bulk of the Liberals, with Lord Rosebery at their head, have supported the Salisbury administration in external matters. Sir William Harcourt has virtually retired from active participation in the guidance of the Liberal party, and has not succeeded very well in making his crusade against the ritualists of the established church a dominating party issue. Mr. John Morley, who is entirely out of sympathy



HON. WILLIAM A. CLARK.
(Senator-elect from Montana.)

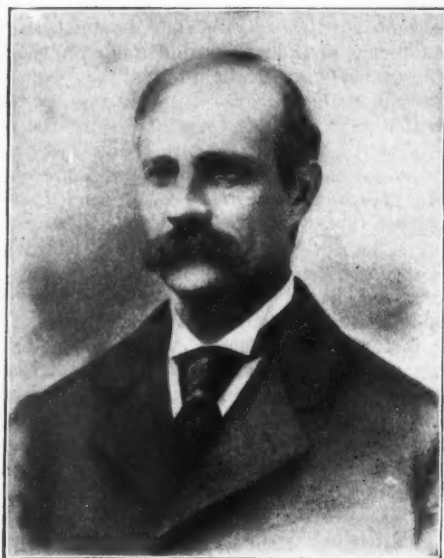
with Lord Roseberry and the imperialist wing of the Liberals, has begun to write the life of Gladstone and will leave the Liberal party to its fate. Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, the new Liberal leader in the House of Commons, has made a good beginning. We shall have more to say about Irish questions, and other matters of British domestic policy, next month.

Senatorial Elections and Deadlocks. The month of February provided its full share of the melancholy object lessons that are creating a great sentiment in favor of the direct election of United States Senators by the people. As we go to press, the scandalous deadlock at Harrisburg, Pa., remains unbroken, although Senator Quay's reelection now seems extremely improbable. The untiring Addicks, moreover, whose ambition to reach the United States Senate has occupied the almost exclusive attention of Delaware legislatures for years past, still holds his minions in shaken phalanx, with the consequence that a Republican legislature must select Addicks or a Democrat. It happens that the Democrat in question is none other than the present incumbent Senator Gray. It is hard to think of so valuable a statesman as Senator Gray retiring to private life in deference to the ambition of Mr. Addicks.

The best possible service that the anti-Addicks Republicans of Delaware could render to the Republican party would be to join the Democrats in voting for Mr. Gray. In California the scandals that have enveloped the still unsettled senatorial struggle have compelled the Speaker of the Assembly to resign his position. U. S. Grant, Jr., at last accounts, continued to hold the top place in the list of candidates. In Montana, after a hard fight and sensational charges of bribery, the mining millionaire, Mr. William A. Clark, was elected to succeed Mr. Mantle. Eleven Republicans aided his election. The new senator is for sound money, and is announced as favoring the expansion policy. The Hon. Nathan B. Scott, Republican, has been chosen by the West Virginia legislature to succeed Senator Faulkner, a Democrat. The Hon. Roger Q. Mills, of Texas, will no longer appear in the Senate, and in his place will be found the popular ex-Governor Charles A. Culberson. The Wisconsin Republicans, after a protracted contest, agreed upon Joseph V. Quarles, who accordingly succeeds Senator Mitchell, Democrat. The State of Washington has elected Mr. Addison G. Foster, Republican, to the seat from which Senator John L. Wilson retires. Hon. P. J. McCumber has been chosen from North Dakota. In several other States there have occurred reelections of existing Senators.

The Congressional Librarian.

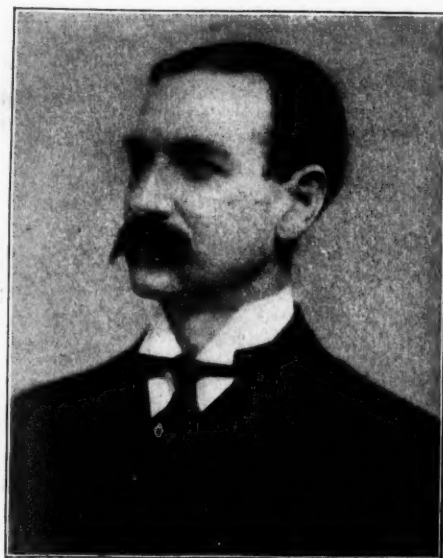
The country has come to feel a great pride in the Congressional Library at Washington, which seems to be in process of transformation into a national library corresponding with the British Museum and the *Bibliothèque Nationale* of France. So long as the library was housed in its cramped quarters in the Capitol building it did not receive much consideration. But since the removal into its magnificent new home—the finest library building by far in the whole world—its possibilities have become a matter of common note. For that reason the question of the appointment of its chief executive officer, to succeed the late John Russell Young, has been deemed a matter of importance to the intellectual and educational world. It was regarded as desirable that this office should be kept as free from politics as a university presidency. That President McKinley was fully appreciative of the situation became evident when it was known that he had offered the position to Mr. Herbert Putnam, of the Boston Public Library. Mr. Putnam is the chief executive of a system that makes more than 700,000 volumes serve as a highly important part of the work of education and culture that is going on in the most enlightened of American cities; and there is no



HON. SAMUEL J. BARROWS.
(The new librarian of Congress.)

man in the country, perhaps, of whom it could be said with equal certainty that he could make the Congressional Library a magnificent success. But Mr. Putnam decided to remain in Boston; and Mr. McKinley's next choice fell upon the Hon. Samuel J. Barrows, also of Massachusetts. Mr. Barrows completes his first term as a member of Congress on the 4th of the present month. He was born in New York City in 1845 and has had a career remarkable for its varied experiences. The summing up of this career as given in the Congressional Directory is worth reprinting here; and we give it in full, as showing what a city boy can do who has his own way to make and who is determined to overcome obstacles. We have entered upon the period of great town populations, and it would be disheartening indeed to imagine that no young man dependent upon his own energies could make his way to high position unless he had obtained a start on a farm! Mr. Barrows began as a New York City office-boy, and the record runs as follows:

Samuel June Barrows, of Boston, was born in New York City May 26, 1845; after a primary-school education he entered, at nine years, the employ of R. Hoe & Co., New York, as errand boy and telegraph operator; with the exception of one year spent at the public schools, he remained nine years with this firm; studied at night school; learned shorthand; enlisted in the navy at nineteen, but was not mustered in on account of ill-health; practiced as a stenographer; was reporter for the *New York Sun* and *New York World*; in 1867 became phonographic secretary to William H. Seward,



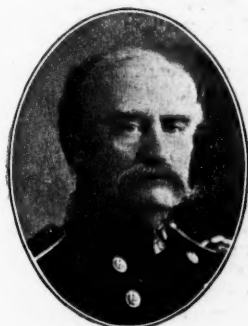
MR. HERBERT PUTNAM.
(Librarian of the Boston Public Library.)

then Secretary of State; remained in the Department of State until 1871, and served part of the time in the Consular Bureau and Bureau of Rolls; accompanied Chaplain Newman, of the Senate, to Utah in 1870, and reported the debate with the Mormons; entered the Harvard Divinity School in the fall of 1871 and was graduated with the degree of B. A.; while at Harvard was Boston correspondent of the *New York Tribune*; accompanied as correspondent of the same paper the Yellowstone expedition in 1873, under the command of General Stanley, and the Black Hills expedition in 1874, commanded by General Custer; took part in 1873 in the battles of Tongue River and the Big Horn; spent a year at Leipzig University and studied political economy under Roscher; was settled as pastor of the First Parish, Dorchester (Boston), Mass., in 1876; resigned in 1881 to become editor of the *Christian Register*, which position he held for sixteen years; spent the year 1892-93 in Europe studying archaeology in Greece and visiting European prisons; was secretary of the United States delegation to the International Prison Congress at Paris in 1895, and prepared the report transmitted by the Secretary of State to Congress; was appointed by President Cleveland in 1896 to represent the United States on the International Prison Commission; has been for fourteen years chaplain of the Fifth Regiment Massachusetts Militia; was elected to the Fifty-fifth Congress as a Republican, receiving 17,747 votes, against 14,259 votes for Boardman Hall, Democrat, 2,612 votes for W. L. Chase, Independent Republican, and 5 votes scattering.

Mr. Barrows' appointment was satisfactory to the librarians and educational people of the country, who believe that a man of his type and qualities will know how to take good counsel and make use of the best results of technical library experience.

RECORD OF CURRENT EVENTS.

(From January 20 to February 18, 1899.)



REAR-ADMIRAL BUNCE.

(Whose last active duty was the command of the Brooklyn Navy Yard.)



COMMODORE PHILIP.

(Who succeeds Admiral Bunce [retired] in command of the Brooklyn Navy Yard.)

THE UNITED STATES AND SPAIN—PROCEEDINGS CONNECTED WITH THE AMERICAN OCCUPATION OF CUBA, PORTO RICO, AND THE PHILIPPINES.

January 23.—Gen. Robert P. Kennedy, of Ohio, Lieut.-Col. Curtis Guild, Jr., of Massachusetts, and Charles W. Watkins, of Michigan, are appointed by the Secretary of War to serve as a colonial commission.

January 26.—An agreement is reached between General Brooke and General Wood to the effect that the Santiago customs receipts are not to be used in other provinces, but are to be mortgaged to defray the cost of works now in progress in Santiago....The Twentieth United States Infantry leaves San Francisco for Manila.

January 30.—A steamer arrives at Barcelona with 1,250 Spanish soldiers from Cuba, 350 of whom are seriously ill, 56 having died on the voyage.

February 2.—General Gomez gives assurance that he will coöperate with the authorities of the United States to secure the disbanding of the Cuban insurgent army on payment by the United States of \$3,000,000. . . . The United States transport *Buffalo* arrives at Manila with reinforcements.

February 4.—The Filipinos make a night attack on the American lines near Manila and are driven back with great loss; the Americans lose 49 killed and 148 wounded.

February 5.—At daybreak Admiral Dewey shells the positions of the Filipinos about Manila; their casualties are very heavy, probably 2,000 being killed, as many more wounded, and 4,000 being made prisoners; the United States troops participating in the two days' fighting are the Fourteenth Infantry (regulars), the Third and Sixth Artillery, the Utah Light Artillery (volunteers), the First Washington, First Nebraska, First Idaho, First South Dakota, First Colorado, First California, First Tennessee, First Wyoming, First Montana, and Tenth Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry.

February 6.—General Henry, military governor of Porto Rico, dissolves the insular cabinet....The last of the Spanish soldiers in Cuba, with ex-Captain-General Castellanos, leave the island, and evacuation by Spain is complete.

February 7.—The Philippine rebels in the vicinity of Manila are reported in full retreat; the American lines are extended nine miles beyond the city.

February 8.—Aguinaldo, the Philippine rebel chief, asks for a truce and a conference with the American commanders.

February 9.—Henry Curtis, of Iowa, is appointed in place of Lieut.-Col. Curtis Guild, Jr., as one of the three colonial commissioners of the War Department....In Porto Rico General Henry appoints Francisco Acuna to be secretary of state, Dr. Coll secretary of finance, and Federico Degetan secretary of the interior.

February 10.—The American forces bombard and capture the town of Calocan, near Manila, a stronghold of the Philippine insurgents....The treaty of peace with Spain, having been ratified by the United States Senate, is signed by President McKinley.

February 11.—The city of Iloilo, P. I., is bombarded and taken by the American forces under General Miller after a brief resistance by the Filipinos; fires started by the latter are put out by the American troops....The American troops again attack the Filipino insurgents north of Manila and drive them into the interior; the American loss is 4 killed and 32 wounded; the *Monadnock* and the *Charleston* shell the insurgent camp from the bay.

February 12.—The American forces under General Miller capture the town of Jaro, near Iloilo.

February 14.—The California, Washington, and Idaho volunteers and the Sixth Artillery engage the Filipinos on the outskirts of Manila and force them back into the jungle.



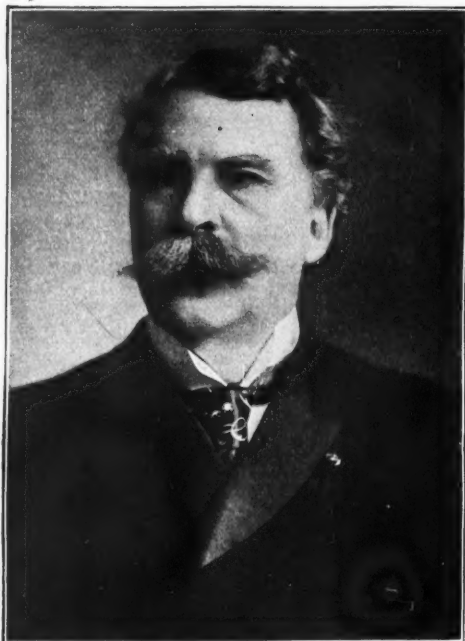
VICE-ADMIRAL SIR H. F. STEPHENSON, R.N.

(Who has retired from command of the Channel Squadron.)



VICE-ADMIRAL SIR H. H. RAWSON, R.N.

(Who succeeds to the command of the Channel Squadron.)



HON. JOSEPH V. QUARLES.
(Senator-elect from Wisconsin.)

February 16.—At a banquet of the Home Market Club in Boston President McKinley defines the policy of the United States in dealing with the Philippines.

PROCEEDINGS IN CONGRESS.

January 20.—The House passes the post-office appropriation bill; Speaker Reed appoints Representative Sereno E. Payne (Rep., N. Y.) chairman of the Ways and Means Committee.

January 21.—The Senate, by a vote of 48 to 6, passes the Nicaragua Canal bill, so amended as to provide that no payments shall be made to the Maritime Canal Company unless the President shall decide to construct the canal under the company's concessions, and authorizing the President to negotiate for canal concessions elsewhere if Nicaragua and Costa Rica should refuse such concessions as would secure to the United States complete control of the canal.

January 23.—The Senate, in executive session, discusses the promotions of Admirals Sampson and Schley.... The House, by a vote of 93 to 78, passes the bill extending the United States navigation laws to Hawaii.

January 24.—The Senate considers the peace treaty.... The House begins consideration of the Hull bill for the increase of the army.

January 25.—The Senate passes the bill providing for the erection of a building for the Department of Justice at a cost of \$1,000,000.

January 26.—The Senate considers the pension appropriation bill.... The House continues debate on the army reorganization bill.

January 27.—The Senate passes the pension appropri-

ation bill; Mr. Platt (Rep., N. Y.) speaks in opposition to the Vest anti-expansion resolution.... The House continues debate on the army reorganization bill.

January 28.—The Senate passes the diplomatic and consular appropriation bill.

January 30.—In executive session of the Senate correspondence concerning the peace treaty is read.

January 31.—The House of Representatives, by a vote of 166 to 126, passes the army reorganization bill.

February 1.—The House begins consideration of the river and harbor appropriation bill.

February 2.—By a vote of 160 to 7 the House passes the river and harbor appropriation bill.

February 4.—The House passes the Military Academy appropriation bill.

February 6.—The Senate ratifies the treaty of peace with Spain by a vote of 57 to 27; Messrs. Allen, Butler, and Harris, Populists; Cannon and Teller, Silver Republicans; Jones, of Nevada, and Stewart, Silver; Kyle, Independent, and ten Democrats—Messrs. Clay, Faulkner, Gray, Kenney, Lindsay, McEnery, McLaurin, Morgan, Pettus, and Sullivan—vote with the Republicans for the treaty, while two Republicans, Messrs. Hale and Hoar; two Populists, Messrs. Heitfeld and Turner, and one Silver Republican, Mr. Pettigrew, vote with the Democrats against it.... The House passes the census bill.

February 8.—The Senate passes the Indian appropriation bill.

February 11.—The Senate passes the legislative, executive, and judicial appropriation bill.

February 13.—The Senate passes a bill to revive the grade of admiral in the navy and the agricultural appropriation bill.... The House considers the sundry civil appropriation bill.

February 14.—The Senate, by a vote of 26 to 23, passes the resolution of Mr. McEnery (Dem., La.) declaring



HON. P. J. McCUMBER.
(Senator-elect from North Dakota.)

against the policy of a permanent annexation of the Philippines....In the House Mr. Hepburn (Rep. Iowa.) offers the Nicaragua Canal bill as an amendment to the sundry civil appropriation bill.

February 15.—By a vote of 137 to 109 the House in committee of the whole sustains the ruling of the chair that the Nicaragua Canal bill as an amendment to the sundry civil appropriation bill is out of order.

February 16.—The Senate passes the Military Academy appropriation bill....The House strikes out, on a point of order, the item in the sundry civil bill appropriating \$20,000,000 for the payment to Spain under the terms of the peace treaty.

February 17.—The Senate passes the naval personnel bill....The House passes the sundry civil appropriation bill, having sustained Speaker Reed's ruling against the Nicaragua Canal amendment.

POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT—AMERICAN.

January 24.—The Texas Legislature elects ex-Gov. Charles A. Culberson (Dem.) United States Senator; the New Jersey Legislature elects John Kean (Rep.) United States Senator; Senator Clark (Rep., Wyo.) and Stewart (Silver, Nev.) are reelected by the Legislatures of their respective States.

January 25.—The West Virginia Legislature elects Nathan B. Scott (Rep.) United States Senator....The court-martial trial of Commissary-General Eagan on charges of conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman in making certain statements concerning General Miles is begun in Washington.

January 28.—The Montana Legislature elects William A. Clark (Dem.) United States Senator, 11 Republican members voting for him....President McKinley appoints Representative Sereno E. Payne (Rep., N. Y.) on the Canadian-American commission to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Representative Dingley.

January 30.—Speaker Wright, of the California Assembly, resigns the speakership after a motion to expel him, on account of bribery charges, is defeated by a vote of 60 to 10.

January 31.—The Wisconsin Legislature elects Joseph V. Quarles (Rep.) United States Senator....In the caucus of Republican members of the Washington Legislature Addison G. Foster is nominated for United States Senator.

February 1.—The War Department orders the muster-out of nearly 15,000 volunteer soldiers.

February 2.—A Republican caucus of members of the House of Representatives votes to refer the subject of banking and currency reform to a committee to report at the first session of the next Congress.

February 6.—As the result of an official investigation it is found that more than 10,000 cans of meat sent to Cuba by the Government are unfit for food.

February 7.—President McKinley sentences Commissary-General Eagan to suspension from duty for six years.

February 8.—The commission appointed to investigate the conduct of the war with Spain makes its report to President McKinley.

February 9.—An army court of inquiry, consisting of Generals Wade and Davis, Colonel Gillespie, and Lieut.-Col. George B. Davis, is appointed to investigate the charges of General Miles in relation to the beef supply.

February 11.—President McKinley nominates Horace A. Taylor, of Wisconsin, for Assistant Secretary of the Treasury.

February 15.—The Democratic State Committee of Minnesota passes a resolution reaffirming the Chicago platform of 1896....President McKinley nominates Representative Samuel J. Barrows, of Massachusetts, for Librarian of Congress and George W. Wilson, of Ohio, for Commissioner of Internal Revenue to succeed Senator-elect Nathan B. Scott, of West Virginia.

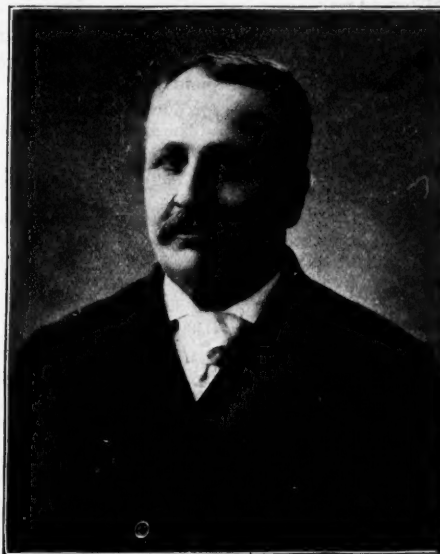
POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT—FOREIGN.

January 20.—M. Méline replies in the French Chamber of Deputies to accusations in connection with the Dreyfus case....In the Hungarian Chamber of Magistrates a motion calling for the intervention of the crown in the present crisis is rejected by 90 votes to 69.

January 21.—Lord Kitchener is appointed governor of the Sudan.

January 22.—In Belgium a cabinet-crisis exists on account of differences between King Leopold and some of his ministers over the electoral system.

January 23.—King Oscar, of Sweden and Norway, owing to ill health, intrusts the government to Crown Prince Gustave.



HON. ADDISON G. FOSTER.
(Senator-elect from Washington.)

January 25.—The Italian Chamber reassembles and discusses the Franco-Italian convention.

January 27.—By an imperial decree published in Finland, the knowledge of Russian is made obligatory on all the high officials of Finland.

January 28.—The Bulgarian Cabinet resigns on the question of Macedonian autonomy....The Australian premiers and the premier of Tasmania meet in conference at Melbourne to consider the question of federation.

January 30.—The French Chamber of Deputies refers

to a committee the bill requiring retrials to go before the entire Court of Cassation.

January 31.—M. Grekoff forms a new Bulgarian ministry.... A debate takes place in the German Reichstag on the bill to appropriate 8,500,000 marks to the maintenance of Kiao-Chau; the second reading passes.... In the French Senate the commercial convention with Italy passes by 248 votes to 40.

February 1.—Lord Hallam Tennyson is appointed governor of south Australia.

February 2.—The Australian colonial premiers, in conference at Melbourne, reach a unanimous agreement on the federation bill.

February 4.—The Spanish cabinet votes to abolish the office of minister of colonies.

February 5.—Street riots arising from the Dreyfus agitation take place in Marseilles and Algiers.

February 6.—Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman is chosen leader of the Liberal party in England, to succeed Sir William Vernon Harcourt.

February 7.—The British Parliament meets.... John Dillon resigns the leadership of the Irish Parliamentary party.

February 8.—The trial-revision bill is submitted to the French Chamber of Deputies.

February 9.—The British House of Commons, by a vote of 221 to 89, rejects an amendment to the customary address to the throne relating to "lawlessness in the Church."

February 10.—By a vote of 332 to 216 the French Chamber of Deputies adopts the trial-revision bill.

February 13.—The British House of Commons rejects by decisive majorities resolutions aiming at a limitation of the powers of the House of Lords.

February 15.—Nicaragua is declared in a state of siege by President Zelaya.

February 18.—M. Émile Loubet is elected President of the French republic by 483 votes in the National Assembly, against 270 votes cast for M. Méline.

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS.

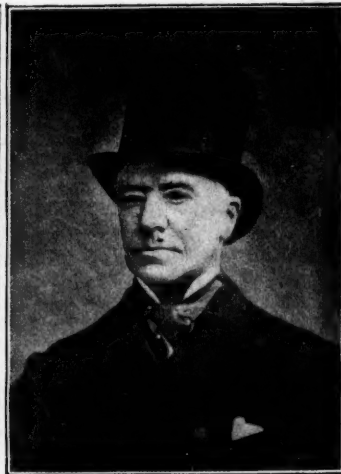
January 21.—In the Prussian Diet an official statement is made concerning the Danish expulsions from North Schleswig.... Secretary Hay holds conferences with the British and German ambassadors to the United States regarding the Samoan difficulties.

January 22.—A British warship is ordered from New Zealand to Samoa.

January 25.—The court established for the arbitration of the boundary dispute between Great Britain and Venezuela holds its first formal session in Paris.

January 26.—The Macedonian Christians publish a memorial to the European powers against murder and robbery by the Turks.

January 31.—Germany gives assurance to the United



TWO PORTRAITS OF SIR HENRY HAWKINS.

(Sir Henry Hawkins has recently resigned from the English High Court of Justice. See page 358 of this number.)

States that the conduct of her agents in Samoa will be investigated.

February 3.—France protests to the Porte against Germany's acquisition of a station on the Sea of Marmora.

February 11.—The British cruiser *Intrepid* is ordered from Kingston, Jamaica, to Bluefields in consequence of the Nicaraguan revolution.

February 12.—It is announced that Great Britain admits the claim of France to an outlet on the Nile.

February 15.—The British Government appoints a tribunal to arbitrate the Argentine-Chile boundary dispute.

OTHER OCCURRENCES OF THE MONTH.

January 22.—The Rev. Dr. Newell Dwight Hillis accepts the call to Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, N. Y.

January 23.—The New York Stock Exchange does the largest day's business in its history, 1,527,644 shares of stock changing hands.

January 25.—The dock laborers' strike spreads from Colon to Panama.

January 26.—The Rubber Goods Manufacturing Company is incorporated in New Jersey, with a capital of \$50,000,000.

January 29.—A memorial tablet to José Martí, the Cuban revolutionist, is unveiled at the house in Havana in which he was born.... An explosion of gas in a mine near Cartagena, Spain, causes the death of 14 miners.

January 31.—Ten thousand British Protestants join in a great London demonstration to denounce ritualism in the Church of England.

February 1.—A "trust" consolidating most of the Kentucky distilleries is formed.

February 2.—The Czar of Russia gives about \$500,000 for the relief of peasantry suffering from famine, the total gifts for this purpose from his private purse now amounting to \$750,000.

February 7.—The United States battleship *Iowa* arrives at San Francisco.

February 9.—The United States gunboat *Nashville* brings the body of Gen. Calixto Garcia, the Cuban revolutionist, to Havana....Intense cold everywhere in the United States east of the Rocky Mountains.

February 10.—The executive mansion at Frankfort, Ky., is burned.

February 12.—The corner-stone of the reservoir dam at the top of the first Nile cataract at Assouan is laid....Seventeen women patients in the South Dakota State Insane Asylum at Yankton are burned to death in a fire which destroys one of the cottages of the institution....A snow avalanche at Silver Plume, Colo., kills 12 Italian laborers.

February 13.—A severe snow-storm blockaded traffic in all the great Eastern cities of the United States; train service is abandoned at New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington; the storm is general throughout the country, the temperature being unusually low....Earthquake shocks are felt at points in Tennessee, North Carolina, Virginia, and Ohio.

February 15.—The graves of those killed in the explosion of the battleship *Maine* at Havana are decorated on the first anniversary of the event....The great machine-shop in the Brooklyn Navy Yard is destroyed by fire, causing the loss of many valuable engine plans and patterns.

OBITUARY.

January 21.—Rev. Arthur D. Bradford, one of the early abolitionists, 89....Prof. David Henry Sanders, a well-known Baltimore musician.

January 22.—Gen. Michel Annen-Koff, the distinguished Russian engineer, 61....Cardinal A. F. dos Santos Saloa, bishop of Oporto, 69....Earl Poulett, 72....Gen. Frederick W. Partridge, of Illinois, a veteran of the Mexican and Civil Wars, 75....Judge E. W. Woodbury, framer of the first prohibitory law in Maine, 81.

January 23.—Ex-Gov. Romualdo Pacheco, of California....John Goundry Holborn, M.P., 56.

January 25.—Judge Henry Warren Williams, of the Pennsylvania Supreme Court, 69....M. Adolphe Philippe d'Ennery, a leading French playwright, 88.

January 26.—Ex-Attorney-General Augustus Hill Garland, 66....Sir John Nugent, 94.

January 27.—Dr. Robert Brinckerhoff Fairbairn, a

well-known theological writer of the Protestant Episcopal Church, 81....Chief Simon Pokagon, of the Potawatomie Indians, 74....Evan Jones, one of the leaders of the Populist party.

January 28.—Gen. George Sears Greene, believed to have been the oldest surviving graduate of West Point and the oldest commissioned officer in the United States, 98....Ex-United States Senator James H. Slater, of Oregon, 73.

January 29.—Dr. R. Fruin, the Dutch historian, 75.

January 30.—Rev. Myron Winslow Reed, of Denver, Colo., 62.

January 31.—Rev. Dr. Charles Albert Berry, of Wolverhampton, Eng., 47....Princess Ferdinand of Bulgaria, 29....Sir Francis Clave Ford, formerly British ambassador at Rome, 69....Harry Bates, English sculptor, 48.

February 1.—Rev. Dr. Charles Seymour Robinson, editor and compiler of hymn-books, 70.

February 3.—Rt. Rev. William O'Hara, Roman Catholic bishop of Scranton, Pa., 82....

Edmund Aylburton Willis, landscape painter, 90.

February 4.—Frau Amalie Schneeweis Joachim, the eminent alto, 60.

February 5.—Col. James A. Sexton, commander-in-chief of the G. A. R., 55.

February 6.—Gen. Count Georg Leo von Caprivi, former chancellor of the German empire, 68....Irving Browne, a well-known American legal writer, 64.

February 7.—Rt. Rev. John Williams, bishop of Connecticut and presiding bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church in America, 81....Capt. Thomas H. Crawford, of Kentucky, a Mexican War veteran, 78.

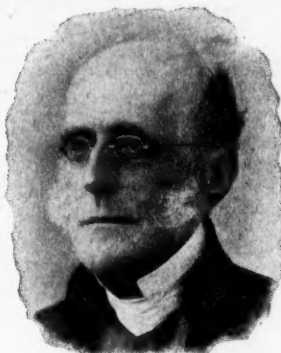
February 10.—Madame Candelario, last survivor of the massacre of the Alamo in 1836, 114....Dr. James Etheridge, one of the oldest practicing physicians in Chicago, 55.

February 13.—Hugh Ryan, the well-known Canadian railroad contractor, 67.

February 15.—Henry Jones ("Cavendish"), the leading whist authority of his time, 67....John A. McMurtrie, the millionaire railroad contractor of Colorado, 50....Patricio Milmo, one of the richest foreigners in Mexico, 75....Sir Joseph William Chitty, of the British Court of Appeal, 70.

February 16.—M. Félix Faure, President of France, 58.

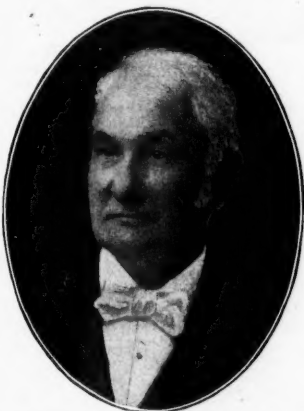
February 17.—Lewis Miller, president of the Chautauquan Assembly, 70.



Courtesy of The Churchman.

THE LATE BISHOP WILLIAMS.

(Presiding Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church in America.)



THE LATE REV. C. S. ROBINSON, D.D.
(A leading Presbyterian hymnologist)

CURRENT HISTORY IN CARTOONS.



WHICH SIDE ARE YOU PULLING ON?—From the *Journal* (Minneapolis).



WHO IS TO BLAME?

AGUINALDO TO THE ANTIS: "Allow me to thank you for the very cordial support and encouragement you have given me."—From the *Tribune* (Minneapolis).



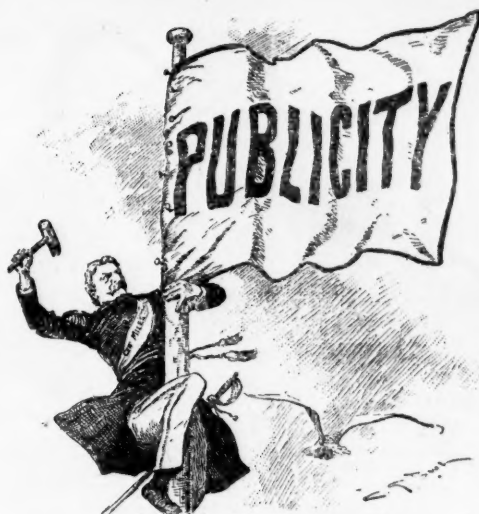
THE IRONY OF FATE.

UNCLE SAM: "And to think it was I who gave him the gun."—From the *Tribune* (Minneapolis).



ALGER AND EAGAN RECEIVING THE TRIBUTES OF AN APPRECIATIVE PUBLIC.—From the *Journal* (New York).

THERE is no disguising the fact that there is a great contest going on between public opinion represented by General Miles, and the War Department at Washington. It does not follow that the public is correct, however, in saddling all the blame for war-department scandals upon Secretary Alger. Even if he were gone, there would remain a vicious system under which far less conspicuous department personages than the Secretary would continue to play their personal and political games, to the harm of the army and the country.



"WHO WILL HAUL THEM DOWN?"
From the *World* (New York).



THE LIGHT AND SHADOW OF 1900.
From the *Herald* (New York).



UNCLE SAM: "Do I look like one easily fooled?"
From the *Herald* (New York).



THE CONDEMNATION OF EAGAN. AND THE SENTENCE OF THE PRESIDENT IS THAT YOU SHALL HAVE SIX YEARS' VACATION WITH FULL PAY.—From the *World* (New York).



SPAIN TO THE OLD YEAR: "Go to —!"



A CRITICAL SITUATION.



A CHILD THAT MAKES BAD NIGHTS FOR M'KINLEY.



IN SPAIN'S SHOES.

The Spanish cartoons on this page are all from the weekly is sues of *Don Quijote*, Madrid. They need very little explanation. At the top of this page Spain gives Father Time a good kick to pay him for the bad luck of 1898. McKinley and his troublesome child Aguinaldo, and his recent unpleasant situation at Iloilo, are the subject of two of these drawings; another represents Uncle Sam and John Bull as having taken possession of Spain's shoes, while still another exhibits that lady as both venerable and bedridden, with large supplies of different sorts of reform medicine on the table at her bedside. Upon the whole, there are no evidences that our Spanish friends are deeply grief-stricken over their recent defeats and losses.



UNCLE SAM'S WELCOME AT ILOILO.—From *Don Quijote* (Madrid).



THE CZAR (to his pet child): "I think you had better go back to bed. You're up too soon, I am afraid."—From *Moonshine*.

This page and the one following show the manner in which the foreign cartoonists are dealing with the Czar's peace-conference proposals. We might multiply the number of such cartoons many fold. The *Sydney Bulletin* suggests that the Russian bear should set the example by pulling his own teeth first; and the whole topic seems to be enveloped in an atmosphere of skepticism and rather ghastly humor. None the less, the Czar is undoubtedly sincere, and the very pessimism of these cartoons is indicative of the dire need of some movement for the emancipation of Europe from a military system that has produced in the ordinary mind a feeling that international peace and good-will are Quixotic ideas.



AN AUSTRALIAN VIEW OF THE RESCRIPT.—From the *Sydney Bulletin*.



SUDDENLY A BOMB FALLS INTO THE DISH AND BURSTS IN "DISARMING"—AND THEY CALL IT PEACE.
From *Nebelspöller* (Zurich).



A DELPHIC UTTERANCE.

"At the disarmament conference the maintenance of the *status quo* will be discussed."—From *Kladderadatsch* (Berlin).



DISARMAMENT.

Unless the poor horse falls exhausted before reaching the goal.—From *Humoristische Blätter* (Berlin).



A SURPRISE-BOX FOR THE CZAR.

From *Ulk* (Berlin).



PEACE AND ARMAMENTS.

SCULPTOR (reading): "'By the Romans Peace was represented by a goddess with a palm branch who had her foot on a bundle of weapons.' Good! But every year I have to make the bundle larger. It is to be hoped that the figure will not tip over!"—From *Kladderadatsch* (Berlin).



THE CZAR AS PEACE-ANGEL.

THE CZAR: "Peace on earth!"

THE POWERS: "Amen! Amen!"—From *Amsterdammer*.



THE NOISY ENGLISH PRESS AND THE SCARED FRENCH TIGER.
JOHN BULL: "How timid this tiger is! He runs from a rattle!"—From *Ulk* (Berlin).



THE "POLICY OF PIN-PRICKS."

FRANCE: "Permit me, monsieur, to build alongside of you."

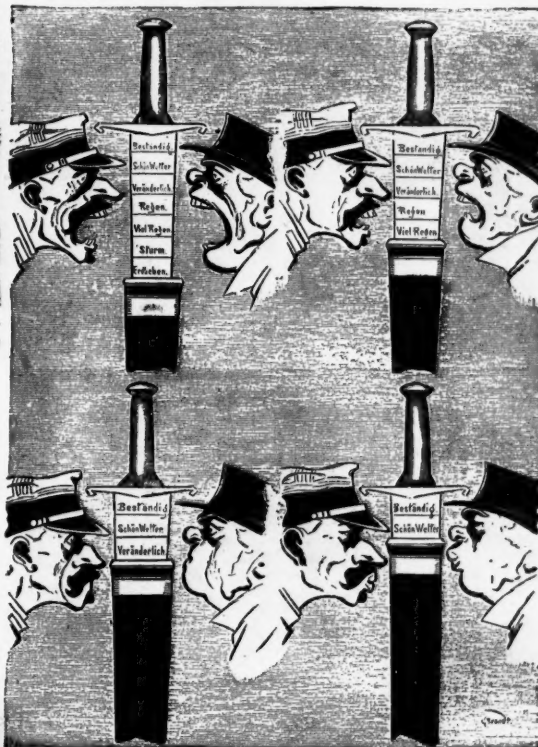
KITCHENER: "I really cannot allow you to build on my land."—From *Fun* (London).

The Fashoda incident, in its dangerous phases as threatening a war between France and England, has already passed into history. We in the United States, however, have been so taken up with our own problems of outside growth and colonial responsibility that we have scarcely appreciated the intensity of the feeling that was aroused on both sides of the channel and the full significance of the affair as it impressed itself upon the European mind. The backdown of France—as intimated in the German cartoon at the top of this page—was largely due to the extraordinary newspaper campaign in England, in which the Liberals joined the Salisbury Conservatives with equal fervor.

The strain of that Egyptian affair, along with the

complexities of the Dreyfus agitation, doubtless had a good deal to do with the development of the conditions which precipitated President Faure's stroke of apoplexy.

Kladderadatsch's amusing war thermometer at the bottom of this page shows how the conditions gradually changed from the prospect of cyclones to fairish weather. Lord Kitchener has begun bravely with the construction of his great college and trade-school at Khartoum; but, as the English drawing on this page duly shows, there is a firm determination not to allow the French even to join hands in the peaceful work of educating the Soudanese natives.



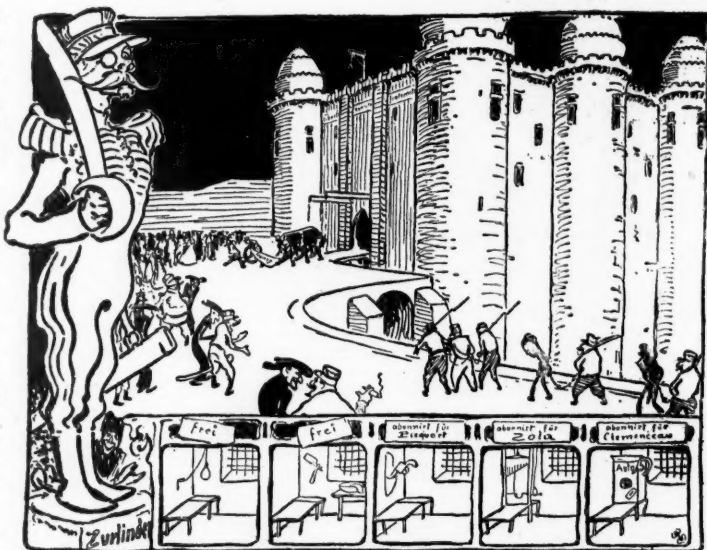
THE ANGLO-FRENCH WAR BAROMETER.

FASHODA!!! FASHODA!! FASHODA! Fashoda.
From *Kladderadatsch* (Berlin).

John Bull, truly, is in dead earnest in his assumption of a protectorate over the Soudan; and the Nile, from source to delta, is in the way of becoming almost as much an English stream as the Thames. The Little Red Riding Hood cartoon from the *Petit Journal*, of Paris, representing Britannia as the hungry wolf and France as the innocent little maid, expresses with much fidelity the feeling toward England with which France has acquiesced in the British assumption of monopoly and control over the Nile and its borders.

The cartoons from the German comic paper *Jugend* are of a sort that have appeared by the hundred throughout the illustrated press of Europe, and show how, in the opinion of the neighbors of France, the Dreyfus agitation has been endangering personal rights and liberty on the one hand and the public peace on the other.

President Faure, excellent and admirable as were his personal qualities in most regards, was not made of stuff heroic enough for the emergencies in which he found himself placed.



THE RECONSTRUCTED BASTILLE IN PARIS, WITH SOME OF ITS SPECIAL CELLS.

[N. B.—This number of *Jugend* was forbidden entrance into France.]

From *Jugend* (Munich).



THE BLACK TERROR.—From *Jugend* (Munich).



THE PAINS OF REVISION.

FRANCE: "If you really want to cut off the animal's tail, do it with one blow."

FRENCH STATESMAN: "I prefer to cut it piece by piece so as to give him less pain."—From *Humoristische Blätter* (Vienna)

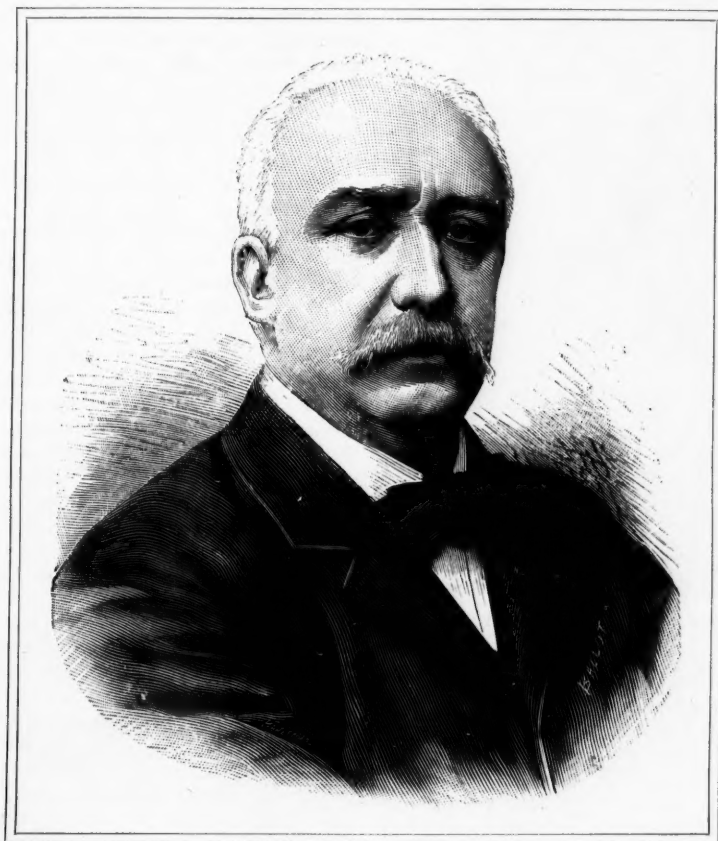


LITTLE RED RIDING HOOD.

"Grandmother, what large teeth you have!"
"That is to eat your cake, my child!"

From the *Petit Journal* (Paris).

PRESIDENT FAURE: A SKETCH.



THE LATE M. FÉLIX FAURE, PRESIDENT OF THE FRENCH REPUBLIC.

THE president of the French republic, M. Félix Faure, died suddenly as the result of an apoplectic stroke on February 16. He had been elected to the presidency on January 17, 1895, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation and retirement of M. Casimir-Périer. Casimir had thrown up his high office without previous warning on the 15th. In obedience to the French constitution, which calls for the immediate filling of a presidential vacancy, the election occurred two days later, and the new president entered without delay upon his duties.

The theory of the French presidency is not altogether easy for Americans to understand. Casimir-Périer had been in office only a few months, and he had declared in what we may

call his farewell address that the position of a French president is one of great moral responsibility without any actual power, and that the only means by which the president can be of service to his country lies in his possessing in the highest degree the respect and confidence of all classes and all parties. He is expected to exercise his executive authority through a ministry that is responsible to the legislative chambers rather than to himself.

President Faure, on accepting office, declared that he ceased from that moment to belong to any party, in order to become the arbiter of all parties. "It is in this spirit," he continued, "that without distinction of the various shades of Republican opinion I appeal for aid to all the

representatives of the country. We shall always meet on common ground in any work inspired by love of country, devotion to the republic, anxiety for justice, and solicitude for the lot of all our fellow-citizens, especially the lowly and humble."

The French president is elected by a body



PRESIDENT FAURE AND GENERAL BILLOT INSPECTING A CAMP.

composed of the members of the two legislative chambers—the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies—sitting together and constituting a so-called National Assembly. This body does not meet in either of the public buildings (the *Palais Bourbon* and the *Palais Luxembourg*) in which the ordinary sessions of the chambers are held in Paris, but goes out to the historic national palace at Versailles. Elections are usually accomplished very quickly. When President Faure was elected the two prominent candidates were M. Waldeck-Rousseau, who was the first choice of the Moderate Republicans, and M. Brisson, who was the candidate of the Radicals. On the first ballot, however, a larger number of the Moderates voted for Faure than for Waldeck-Rousseau, the division between these two candidates being 185 to 244, while Brisson received 338. Waldeck-Rousseau at once withdrew as a candidate, and on the second ballot M. Faure received 438 votes and Brisson 363.

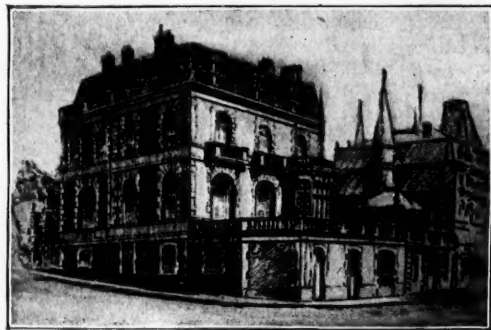
President Faure had completed the fifty-eighth year of his life on January 30 last. He was one of the few men in French public life who had reached high official position from a business career without having had the advantages of a university or professional educa-

tion. His father was a mechanic and small tradesman; but he was at least able to give his son a good commercial education. Two years of his youth were spent in England for the sake of learning the language and the ways of the country. After returning to France young Faure learned the leather business, mastering the tanner's trade and studying leather and hides from the general business standpoint.

His early business career was at Amboise, a small place where he gave promise of rapid advancement in life, and where, above all things, he had the fortune to marry a young woman of remarkable ability, attractiveness, and good sense, whose father, M. Guinet, was the mayor of the place and in later years became a senator. Young Faure was only twenty-three at the time of his marriage. Not long afterward he decided that Havre was the proper place for him to establish himself permanently in business. Thither he betook himself, and by steady steps he made himself a man of local influence and mark. Having enjoyed a good business training and being possessed of industry and admirable commercial judgment, his position in the business community was soon firmly founded.

The manufacturing industries of France consume a vast deal more of leather than the country itself produces. There must always, therefore, be a reasonably good business opportunity in the field of leather and hide importation. M. Faure possessed the requisite talents, and he mastered a knowledge of the French market on the one hand and the outside sources of supply on the other. From importing on a large scale he became interested in ships and transportation.

A man of smaller caliber and lower character than M. Faure would have been absorbed in the growth of his fortune and the details of his business and would have lived and died a business man, content perhaps to become the president of the Chamber of Commerce of Havre—an honor



M. FAURE'S HOME AT HAVRE.

that our subject speedily attained. But M. Faure had early shown interest in public affairs and had developed intellectual aptitudes while achieving business success. He had become, for one thing, a ready and graceful public speaker by interesting himself in the education of young workingmen in Havre and giving lectures on history to evening classes. His record for many years in Havre was that of a citizen devoted to the best interests of his town and constantly active in all kinds of charitable and educational undertakings. His private character had always been so exemplary and his personality was so agreeable and attractive that before he was thirty years of age he was one of the foremost men of the city.

Thus when the Franco-Prussian War broke out in 1870 (M. Faure being then twenty-nine years of age) he had been for some time a member of the municipal council, serving on its executive committee and holding the honorable position of deputy mayor of Havre. In the war period, after the downfall of Napoleon, his services were utilized by Gambetta, who sent him to England to purchase arms. M. Faure meanwhile held a commission as commander of a company of volunteers, and he led a still larger body of men at Paris, where he helped to put down the Commune and rendered services that were subsequently recognized by the ribbon of the Legion of Honor.

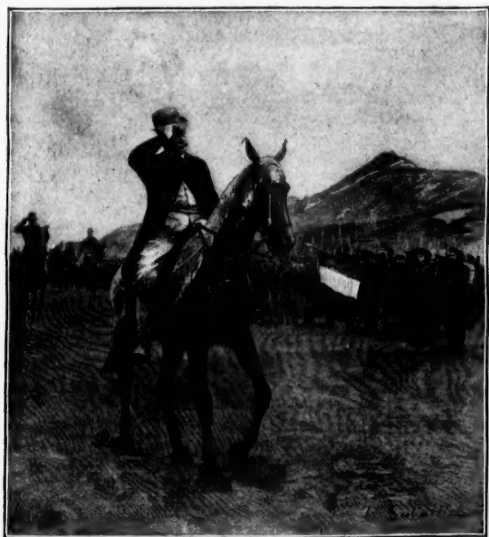
At the age of forty, in 1881, M. Faure was, as we should say, "sent to Congress"—that is, he



M. FAURE WITH THE KING OF SIAM.

was elected by his fellow-townsmen as a member of the Chamber of Deputies. His career up to this point had been in some respects similar to that of the Rt. Hon. Joseph Chamberlain. Mr. Chamberlain, it will be remembered, while building up a fortune as a manufacturer at Birmingham, had been a man of wide reading, and had so devoted himself to municipal and local interests that he had become by far the most influential citizen of his town; and when he entered the House of Commons his training for public affairs had compared so favorably with that of the average member that without any appreciable delay he stood in the very front rank. M. Faure had no such aggressive political energy and no such sharp and controversial manner in debate as the English business man in politics with whom we have been comparing him. But there was in the new member of the French Chamber of Deputies a rounded capacity for affairs, an easy urbanity, and a strength of character and purpose that made him a marked accession to the body; and he took rank at once.

In the very first year of his appearance in the Chamber of Deputies he was taken into the ministerial circle by Gambetta, who made him under secretary of commerce and the colonies. His services were similarly demanded in a number of succeeding cabinets, and his financial ability and the very wide range of his information upon all matters having to do with colonial conditions and foreign trade gave him the reputation and standing of a high authority. To the prestige which this reputation gave him there



PRESIDENT FAURE REVIEWING TROOPS IN THE MOUNTAINS OF SOUTHWEST FRANCE.



"NOS DEUX NATIONS AMIES ET ALLIÉES."

(The Czar's toast at the banquet on board the French man-of-war *Pothuau*, at Cronstadt, given by President Faure in honor of the Russian Emperor and Empress.—From *L'Illustration* (Paris).)

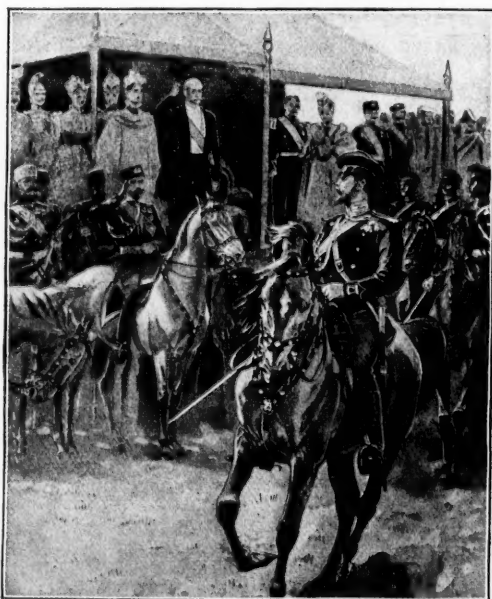
was added an exceptionally high popularity among his colleagues, as due to his courteous bearing and attractive personal qualities. Thus for many years he was kept in the office of vice-president of the Chamber. In our own Congress he would probably have been made chairman of the Committee on Commerce and would have stood high in the Ways and Means Committee. As an illustration of his industry and studious habits, it is to be noted that he took the trouble to write a very excellent treatise upon European budgets.

As president of the republic M. Faure was conspicuous for the manner in which he adapted himself to the ceremonial functions of his high office. Much surprise was expressed that a man who had once worked at a trade with his own hands and had pursued a business career rather than a learned profession should have known how to do what is sometimes called the "dignity business" that devolves upon the head of a state better than any of his distinguished predecessors. But there is no real ground for such surprise. We have had occasion to learn from abundant instances in the United States that the broad-minded and intelligent business man who has amassed wealth without becoming sordid adapts himself very much more easily to an atmosphere of form, ceremony, and magnificence than any other type of his fellow-citizens. The man of

high culture and strictly intellectual training is almost certain to prefer democratic simplicity and to detest external pomp and ostentation.

The whole world looked on in half-amused wonder when President Faure made his visit to the Russian court. No royal gentleman of immemorial lineage could have borne himself more graciously, complacently, or correctly than the ex-tanner president. M. Faure was, of course, essentially a commonplace man; and it is only commonplace people who can ever take delight in the solemn foolishness of royal pomp and show. It is the general testimony that M. Faure, who was naturally pleased with himself and his rise in life, found most uncommon pleasure in the external trappings of glory. The anecdotes that illustrate this trait in his character are almost innumerable.

M. Faure was not at all a great man, but was what is commonly regarded as safe. His ideals were not low, but, on the other hand, they were not exceptionally lofty. And so he failed to exercise any inspiring influence upon the course of public affairs at a time when France



THE CZAR AND PRESIDENT FAURE REVIEWING RUSSIAN TROOPS—PRINCE VICTOR NAPOLEON AT THE HEAD OF HIS RUSSIAN REGIMENT.

needed in the presidential chair a man of great endowments of lofty patriotism and power of self-abnegation—such a man as a Washington or a Lincoln. In the important faculty of making the nation believe in his disinterested devotion to



PRESIDENT AND CZAR.

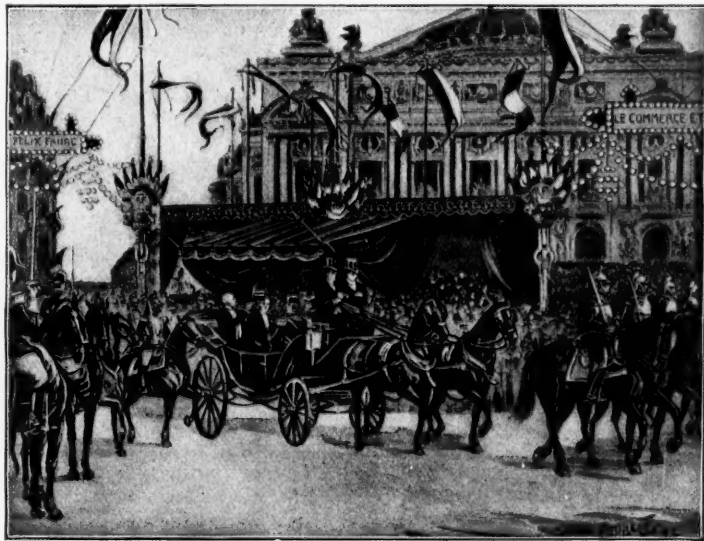
its welfare, President Faure fell below the record of President Carnot.

Nobody of the English or American point of view, perhaps, understood M. Faure better than Mrs. Emily Crawford, the gifted correspondent of the *London Daily News*. She attributed his death to the strain to which the protracted and ever-increasing perplexities of current French politics had subjected him. According to Mrs. Crawford, however, this strain was not due altogether to unselfish anxiety for the welfare of the republic, but in part to worry about himself and his position. This writer has the habit, perhaps, of criticising too sharply; nevertheless there is always some ground for her strictures.

She remarks that Louis XIV. himself, though standing on a right-divine pedestal, did not attach so much importance to courtly etiquette as M. Faure, who re-

vived as far as possible the ceremonials of Napoleon's court. Among the causes of his death she mentions "the intoxication of exalted situation and of imperial and royal friends." She was of the opinion that the crisis in French politics must soon have compelled M. Faure to resign. He had, in her judgment, fallen far short of his opportunities as a progressive Republican president, and had come to favor to a dangerous extent—probably without being fully conscious of it—the reactionary elements that ought to have had his distrust.

He had been a cabinet minister at the time when Dreyfus was convicted, and it was well known that his sympathies to the very last were with those who opposed the revision of the Dreyfus sentence. In the desperate struggle between the Dreyfusards and the anti-Dreyfusards, no means, however questionable, have been neglected on either side to gain a point; and it is probably true that threats of various sorts had been held over President Faure's head in the endeavor to secure his influence. The various matters of a private and a public nature in his career with the exposure of which he was threatened were probably not of a sort that should have caused him much concern. It was generally believed by those best informed that his career could stand close investigation, and that neither in the Panama, the Madagascar, or the railroad scandals could his name be successfully smirched. But he was extraordinarily sensitive to blackmailing threats, and it was his fate to be the head of the French state at a time



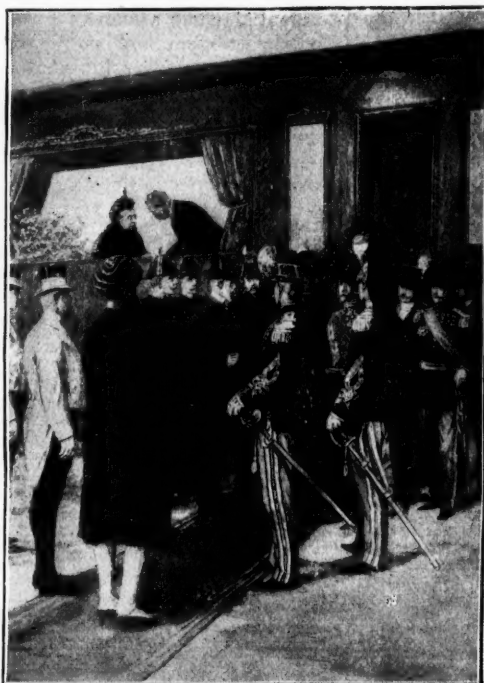
THE RETURN OF PRESIDENT FAURE TO PARIS AFTER RUSSIAN VISIT.

when the resources of corrupt politics seemed equal to the task of crushing far nobler and stronger characters than his.

It is to be observed that not a single French president has retired from office in the ordinary way by virtue of the completion of his full term. President Thiers resigned in 1873; MacMahon, who was elected in 1873, gave up in 1879; Grévy, who was reelected in 1885, was obliged to resign in 1887; Carnot, who had recently entered upon his second term, was assassinated in 1894; Casimir-Périer resigned early in 1895. The death of Félix Faure came at a time when every one was talking of the possibility of a *coup d'état*; and in any case his early retirement seemed inevitable.

It is not unlikely that the historian may make it clear to the men of the next generation that President Faure's death at a time when such a misfortune would seem to have given the desired opportunity for an uprising of the monarchists was, in point of fact, precisely the event which had baffled the conspirators and saved the republic. The French people are of a highly excitable temperament. And it is a peculiarity of a people with nerves of that sort that sudden emergencies sober them and put them on their most sensible and responsible behavior. President Faure died late Thursday evening, and until Friday morning it was not even known throughout France that he had shown the smallest sign of failing health. Yet before the middle of the afternoon on Friday the four principal Republican factions of the Senate had come to a perfectly unanimous agreement upon a candidate for the vacant place, and enough members of the House of Deputies had concurred in the senatorial choice to assure the election of M. Loubet on the first ballot a few minutes after the National Assembly had been called to order at Versailles on Saturday.

The reserve strength and dignity of France never appears half so well as in times of serious calamity. The Napoleonic tradition that was be-



PRESIDENT FAURE WELCOMING QUEEN VICTORIA ON OCCASION OF ONE OF HER VISITS TO THE RIVIERA.

ginning to loom large on the horizon faded away in the presence of a vacant presidential chair. The dangerous love of novelty and change that characterizes the French people, and upon which the monarchical plot was counting, had been satisfied in an unexpected way. Thus the death of President Faure had acted as a safety-valve, so to speak, and the republic seemed to enter upon another lease of life under the headship of a man no less worthy than his predecessor, and having some elements of fitness for the emergency that even the best friends of President Faure would freely confess that he did not possess.



MEDAL COMMEMORATIVE OF THE PRESIDENCY OF M. FÉLIX FAURE.

(Modeled a few weeks ago by Chaplain.)

MAJ.-GEN. ELWELL STEPHEN OTIS.

BY WILLIAM CONANT CHURCH.

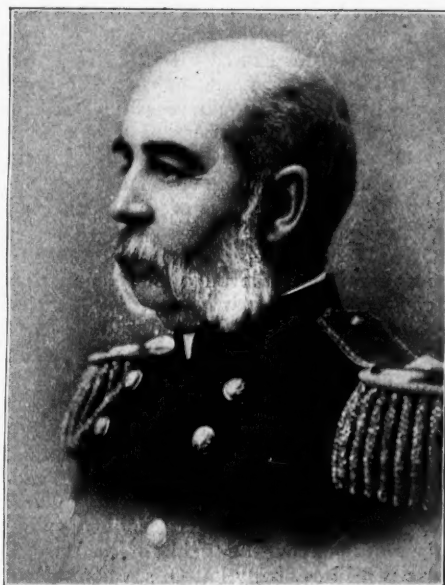
NO nation of Europe can put into the field such a body of trained and seasoned officers as we have in command of our soldiers in the Philippine Islands, and worthy to be their leader is that veteran of the rebellion and Indian wars, Maj.-Gen. Elwell Stephen Otis, brigadier-general United States army and major-general of volunteers. General Otis is a soldier educated in that most thorough of all schools—the school of war. He was in the twenty-fourth year of his age and just entering upon the profession of law when in September, 1862, he abandoned the law to pursue the career of arms, which he has ever since followed.

It was the good fortune of the young Otis to receive his early training under one of the best soldiers in our army at that time. This was Patrick H. O'Rorke, an Irishman by birth, whose parents were settled in Rochester, N. Y. When the One Hundred and Fortieth Regiment of New York Volunteer Infantry was mustered into the service at Rochester in September, 1862, O'Rorke, who was a graduate of the Military Academy, was given command of it, and Otis, who had raised one of the companies (Company E), was appointed captain of that company.

The regiment was composed of excellent material, and O'Rorke, whose fifteen months of war service had transformed him into a veteran, soon made it one of the best-drilled and most effective regiments in the Army of the Potomac.

With this regiment Otis served during the whole of his career in the volunteer army during the Civil War. His promotion from the rank of captain to that of lieutenant-colonel of the regiment (he was never a major) was the result of desperate fighting, in which his superiors lost their lives on the battlefield: first O'Rorke and then George Ryan, both graduates of the Military Academy and splendid soldiers whom to serve with was in itself a liberal education in the military art. No regiment on the field at Gettysburg rendered more important and conspicuous service than that to which Otis was attached.

Warren had been O'Rorke's preceptor at the Military Academy, and when his quick military perception showed him that the unoccupied Little Round Top was the key to Meade's position on the left, it was to O'Rorke that Warren turned to assist him in securing it. It was the One Hundred and Fortieth that occupied those



MAJ.-GEN. ELWELL S. OTIS.
(Military governor of the Philippines.)

heights just a moment in advance of the approaching Confederates, and held it then until reinforcements came and Little Round Top was made secure.

"O'Rorke's soldiers," says the Comte de Paris in his history of Gettysburg, "by a really providential coincidence, reach at full run this summit, which Warren points out to them as the citadel to be preserved at any cost. At their feet lies the vast battlefield whence are heard vague noises and savage cries, the rattling of musketry, the cannon's roar, and where all the incidents of the combat are seen through a cloud of smoke; but they have no leisure to contemplate this spectacle, for they find themselves face to face with Law's soldiers, who are climbing the hill on the opposite side. A few minutes' delay among the Federals would have sufficed to put the Confederates in possession of the summit. Never, perhaps, was seen the winner of a race secure such a prize at so little cost."

And yet to those immediately concerned the loss was heavy. The One Hundred and Fortieth left more than 133 of their comrades, includ-

ing many officers, among the dead and wounded on those heights, and among the dead was the valiant O'Rorke, who fell a victim to his promptness in decision and his vigor in action at a critical moment. Colonel O'Rorke had a presentiment that he would fall at Gettysburg, and Otis, to whom he made it known, could not reason him out of it. As the regiment was ascending the steep hill a bullet from a sharpshooter located in "Devil's Den" struck him, and he fell dead in the arms of Otis.

At the battle of the Wilderness the One Hundred and Fortieth New York saw some of the hottest fighting, losing 255 men. Otis, who had meantime risen to the rank of lieutenant-colonel, commanded the picket line of the Fifth Corps, which brought on the engagement. The regiment was soon under a fire before which it melted like snow. Eleven of its commissioned officers were killed or wounded, not one of the non-commissioned staff remained, and of the captains only three were left. Three days later Ryan was killed at Spottsylvania, and Otis succeeded to the command of the regiment as lieutenant-colonel.

From the Rapidan to the James the regiment, led by Otis, was constantly under fire, and it stands conspicuous among those losing the largest number during the Civil War, leaving 149 of its number dead upon the field of battle. The various casualties finally left Otis, who seemed to bear a charmed life, in command of the regular brigade; but his turn came at last, for he was severely wounded in the battle of Chapel House, near Petersburg, Va., October 1, 1864. His wound was so severe that he was not subsequently returned to duty, and he was honorably discharged from the volunteer service January 24, 1865, bearing with him the brevets of colonel and brigadier-general for "gallant and meritorious service" at Spottsylvania and Chapel House, Va.

On the organization of the Twenty-second Regiment of Infantry of the regular army from a battalion of the Thirteenth, Otis was appointed lieutenant-colonel of the new regiment, his commission dating July 28, 1866. On March 2, 1867, he received the brevet of colonel in the regular army for gallant services at Spottsylvania. On the death of Col. George Sykes, of the Twentieth Infantry, at Fort Brown, Texas, Otis was appointed colonel and assumed command of the Twentieth at Fort Brown March 31, 1880. From 1867 to 1881 he served on frontier duty against the Indians.

At the time of the Custer massacre, in October, 1876, Otis, who was the lieutenant-colonel of the Twenty-second, on duty at the lake posts on our

Northern frontier, was ordered to the front in command of six companies of the regiment. While passing down the Yellowstone his command were attacked by the Indians near the mouth of the Powder River. The troops were landed and the enemy driven into the hills, their camp being burned. On August 7, 1876, Colonel Otis joined General Terry and marched with him up the Rosebud to reinforce the column of General Crook, finally taking post at Glendive, Mont. A wagon train sent from that post, under an escort of four companies of infantry, October 10, 1876, was attacked by a heavy force of Indians and compelled to return to Glendive. Here Colonel Otis reorganized it, and with the addition of another company to the escort started in command to the Tongue River. Fifteen miles from the post a force of 1,000 Indians attacked the little column of 200 or 300 men, and a running fight ensued, lasting from 7 o'clock in the morning until 7 in the evening. The Indians tried every artifice of which they were masters to break up the column incumbered with its wagon trains, including setting fire to the prairie grass, but with no effect.

The next morning the Sioux could be seen gathered in large numbers on the left flank of the column, and a runner was observed leaving a communication upon a hill to the front, whence it was brought by a scout. This letter was as follows:

YELLOWSTONE.

I want to know what you are doing traveling on this road. You scare all the buffalo away. I want to hunt in the place. I want you to turn back from here. If you don't I'll fight you again. I want you to leave what you have here and turn back from here.

I am your friend, SITTING BULL.

I mean all the rations you have got and some powder. Wish you would write as soon as you can.

Colonel Otis wrote to the effect that he had no intention of turning back, and if the Indians wanted another fight he was there to accommodate them. The Indians gathered as for a fight, but thought better of it, and sent in a party under a flag of truce, who after some talk decided that they had enough of Otis and preferred to surrender, which they did.

When in 1881 it was decided to establish a school of infantry and cavalry at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, Colonel Otis was chosen to organize it, and he remained in command of the school and the post of Fort Leavenworth until 1885. The general is justly proud of the work he did in establishing upon a secure foundation this post-graduate school for army officers.

When relieved from the command of the Leavenworth school Colonel Otis returned to the command of his regiment, the Twentieth Infan-

try, at Fort Assiniboine, Montana. He also had command of the post, one of the largest in the army, including several companies of cavalry. On October 1, 1890, he was detailed for duty as superintendent of the recruiting service, and November 28, 1893, was promoted to the rank of brigadier-general, passing over the heads of officers of longer service. On December 1 following General Otis was ordered to duty in command of the Department of the Columbia, with headquarters at Vancouver, Washington Territory. In taking leave of his regiment he called attention to the fact that during the fourteen years of his command he had never found occasion to charge one of its officers with dereliction of duty, a fact which testifies to the character of the colonel as well as to that of the men he commanded.

When in 1896 the Secretary of War required the assistance of an army officer for the important work of revising the Army Regulations, the statute law of the army, General Otis was ordered to Washington, and he spent some months at the War Department engaged upon that work. In April, 1897, he was transferred to the command of the Department of Colorado. The routine duties of a department commander in time of peace impose no great tax upon a man's ability, but whatever work was given General Otis to do was done well and to the thorough satisfaction of his superiors. In December, 1897, he was ordered to duty as president of an important court-martial at Savannah, Ga., and had just completed that work when the war with Spain began. On May 28, 1898, he was appointed major-general of volunteers and assigned to duty in command of the Department of the Pacific and military governor of the Philippines.

General Otis was chosen to command the troops sent to the Philippine Islands because of his reputation as a thorough and reliable soldier. That his conduct of the campaign which resulted in the discomfiture of Aguinaldo should have excited the admiration of foreign military observers is only what was to be expected from so skilled a warrior. With the help of the trained and experienced officers under his command, such as Maj.-Gens. Thomas M. Anderson and Arthur McArthur, Brig.-Gens. M. P. Miller, Harrison Gray Otis, Samuel Ovenshine, Irving Hale, Charles King, and others, General Otis has succeeded in fashioning into an army the inexperienced volunteers who form the chief part of his force, and made the most effective use of their

admirable fighting qualities. His experience furnishes another illustration of the truth, which should never be lost sight of, that it is the military experience transmitted from one war to another that has been our chief reliance in time of danger. Our military experience of 1861-65 was an inheritance from the war with Mexico and the Indian wars, and so back to the Revolution, when the soldiers trained in the border wars of the early settlements and in the French and Indian war were among our most skilled military leaders.

General Otis is a native of Maryland, having been born at Frederick, Md., March 25, 1838. His family removed to Rochester, N. Y., when he was quite young, and he was brought up on a farm just out of Rochester, on what is known as Lyell Road. He was graduated at the University of Rochester in 1858, and must have stood high in his class, for those who knew him then recall the fact that he took part in exhibitions when scholarship was required to secure a place. He was in his senior year president of one of the two literary societies into which the students are divided, the Pithetaian. He was admitted to the bar one year after his graduation from the university, and was subsequently graduated at the Harvard Law School in 1861. He is the author of a work on the "Indian Question," published in 1878.

General Otis is now approaching the retiring age, but he is still, or was when he left to take command at Manila, in the full vigor of physical health and strength. He is a modest, quiet gentleman, making no display of any kind, and is a man of deeds rather than of words. His manner gives little indication of his activity of mind and his unflagging energy in action. His experience with the Indians and cowboys of the frontier has taught him how to mingle inflexibility with kindness. To the writer he once said that his intercourse with the cowboys had shown him how effective this combination of compulsion and conciliation are. More than once he had released from custody men found violating the technical laws of the frontier on their pledge to refrain from further depredations, and in no case had his forbearance ever been abused. Whether he will find a similar method of dealing with the Filipinos effective time will show. We may be sure that he will not push the policy of repression further than circumstances require, and that those who trust him will have no occasion to regret it.





A VILLAGE RESTAURANT IN THE ISLAND OF LUZON.

PHILIPPINE TYPES AND CHARACTERISTICS.

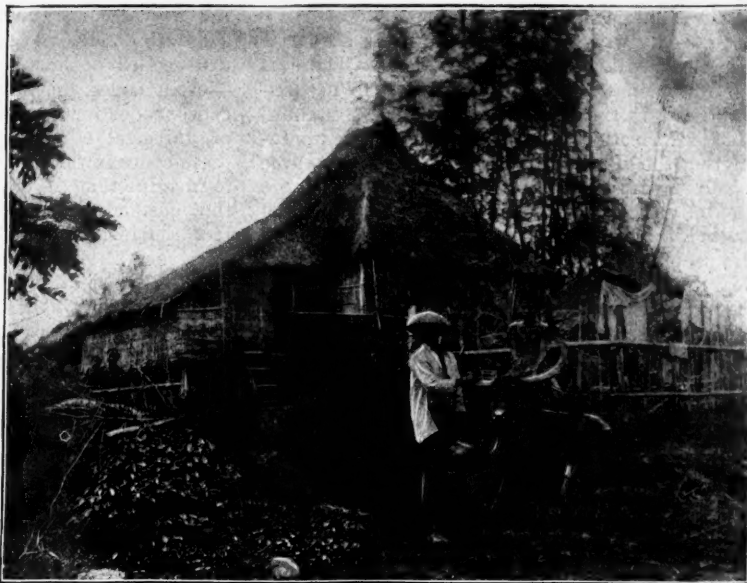
WHEN Admiral Dewey, having destroyed the Spanish fleet at Manila, cut the cable to Hong Kong, it was as certain as anything in the future can well be that the people of the United States would have upon their hands the task, whether welcome or unwelcome, of exercising the principal influence in giving the inhabitants of the Philippine archipelago a modern administration. The past month of February has witnessed a series of historic events, by virtue of which we are brought to the very threshold of our great administrative undertaking. The treaty by which Spain ceded the Philippines to the United States has been ratified at Washington. The precipitation of hostilities by the Philippine insurgents has shut the door to what some men had regarded as our one way of escape from a business for which they had no relish. That way of escape was to have been the recognition of Aguinaldo's Filipino government and a very early abandonment of the situation in favor of the native republic.

But Aguinaldo's action dashed the hopes of those in America who had ventured to believe in the possibility of immediate republican independence under Aguinaldo's lead. We must now stay in the Philippines without any attempt to fix a date for our departure; and that being the case, it behooves us to know all that we can about the people who live in those islands, and whose true welfare it becomes our duty to consider with all seriousness.

Certainly the masses of the Filipinos would be greatly reassured and would gladly give up all thought of further resistance if they could but appreciate what is the actual state of mind toward them of the American people and the American Government. However strong may have seemed to be the differences of opinion as to the best policy for this country to pursue with respect to the Philippine Islands, there has been entire agreement upon the proposition that whether we stayed for a shorter time or for a longer one, our principal business there ought to be to promote

the true welfare of the native population. Nobody has said a word which showed the faintest desire to enslave or oppress the Filipinos or in any way to make their condition worse. On the contrary, every one in the United States has believed that this country could not possibly justify its participation in Philippine affairs unless it sought very greatly to improve the condition of the people.

A year ago not many Americans knew anything about the Philippine Islands or the characteristics of their inhabitants. The freshness and keenness



A PHILIPPINE PEASANT'S FARM HUT.



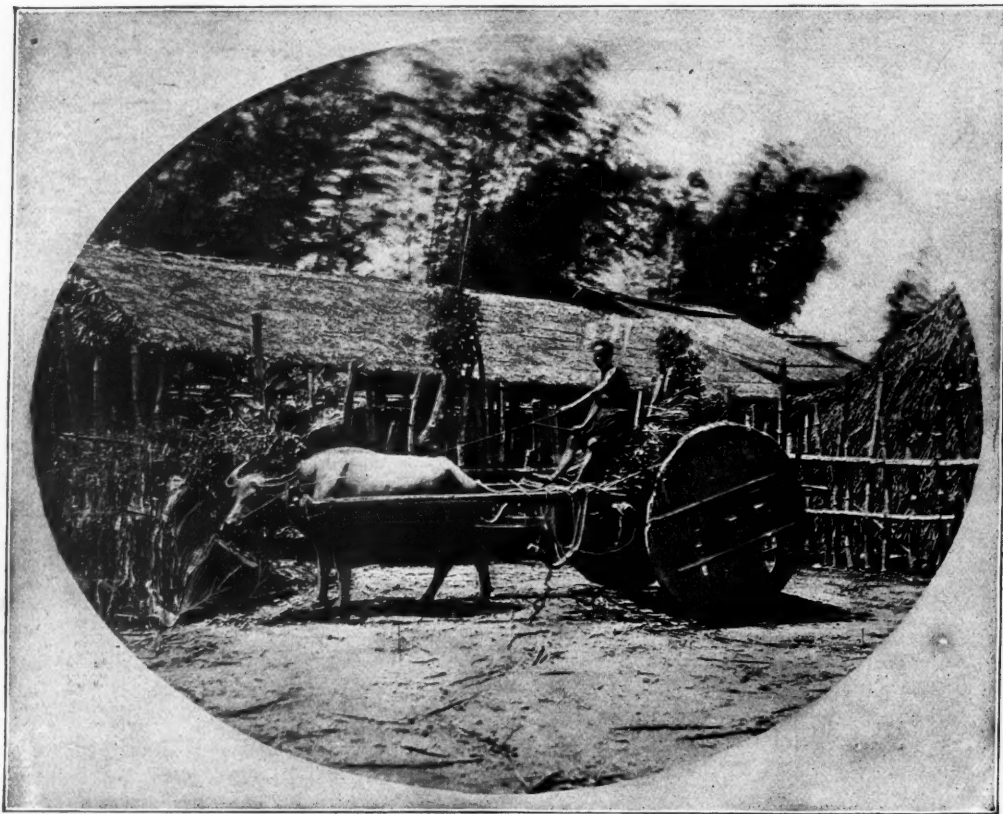
A COUNTRY RESIDENCE OF THE HIGHER CLASS FILIPINO PLANTER IN LUZON.

of the American mind is shown, however, by the rapidity with which the country is acquainting itself with the essential facts. There is a disposition to avoid mistakes and to use enlightened methods based upon the best attainable information. The Spaniards had administered the Philippine Islands for some three hundred years; but the Spanish people at large had only the slightest knowledge of the islands or their inhabitants. Within the next six months the people of the United States will know a vast deal more about the Philippines than the people of Spain have ever known.

Under the Spaniards there were always two men in exercise of supreme authority over the Philippine people. One of these was the colonial minister at Madrid and the other was the governor-general at Manila. The man at Madrid was the supreme law-making power for the people of the Philippines, and the man at Manila, who was on the ground, was the supreme executive authority. The Colonial Office at Mad-

rid, from time to time, by royal decree promulgated the most elaborate and seemingly beautiful codes of law for the Philippine Islands—civil codes, criminal codes, administrative codes, codes for the establishment and regulation of universal education, and so on. To look at these codes in their printed form would lead one to imagine that the Filipinos were living under the most admirable laws. But as a matter of fact the institutions existing in the archipelago bore very little relation to the written statutes. They did not particularly well fit the people. The governor-generals were changed with considerable frequency, and they were, as a rule, engaged in suppressing insurrections or else in enriching themselves as rapidly as possible by corrupt and extortionate practices. The only thing that the United States can learn from a study of Spanish administrative methods is what to avoid.

It is a mistake to suppose that there is anything inherent in the character of the Philippine



THE TYPICAL BEAST OF BURDEN AS SEEN NEAR MANILA.



DRAWING WATER AT A VILLAGE WELL.

population which would make it difficult to maintain peace and order throughout the islands. The great mass of the inhabitants belongs to the Malay race. The Spaniards long ago succeeded in making the larger part of this Malay population nominally Christian. But in the great island of Mindanao and neighboring islands at the southern end of the archipelago it happened some generations ago that Mohammedan missionaries, rather than Christian, prevailed; and thus there is a very considerable Mussulman population. These so-called "Moros," however, are of essentially the same racial type as the Tagal population of Luzon.

All other population elements besides the closely related Malay tribes form a relatively small part of the population. It is supposed that there are not more than 10,000 of the interesting primitive people known as Negritos. Small bodies of these people are found scattered throughout most of the islands. The average adult stature of the Negritos is about four feet and nine or ten inches. They form a curious

study for the anthropologist, but have no practical importance for the administrator.

At Manila, as in all of the large commercial ports of the far East, there are Europeans engaged in business pursuits; but throughout the entire Philippine group there are probably not more than 10,000 men, women, and children who are of unmixed white blood. This figure, however, would not include the transient soldiery and civil officials formerly in the service of Spain.

The people of mixed white blood number from 10,000 to 15,000, and these are mainly the offspring of Spanish fathers and Malayan mothers.

The Chinese form an exceedingly influential commercial element in the towns, and the Japanese are also present in some force. Altogether there are perhaps 60,000 Chinese and Japanese in the islands; besides, there is a considerable half-breed element resulting from the union of Chinese and Malays.

When all other races are taken into account, however, it is estimated that eleven-twelfths of

the population are Malays; and these are the people who would be termed "Filipinos" by such leaders as Aguinaldo, although Aguinaldo himself is of mixed Spanish blood. Dr. Daniel G. Brinton, of the University of Pennsylvania, in an interesting article recently published in the *American Anthropologist* on the people of the Philippine Islands, reminds us that the Spanish Government has officially recognized as many as thirty-five different languages in the archipelago. Thus the Filipino Malays are by no means a homogeneous nation.

or Iowa. Dr. Brinton says that the Tagala is brownish-yellow in color, of moderate stature, with skull mesocephalic and symmetrical. The cheek bones are prominent, the nasal bridge low, the nostrils prominent, and the eyes narrow, not oblique, but slightly drooping at the inner canthus. The hair is black, smooth, straight, and thick. The mouth is large, the lips full, and the chin short and round. This description applies in its general outlines to the whole Malayan population of the archipelago.

These people have a great many interesting



A GROUP OF MOSLEM CHIEFS FROM MINDANAO AND THE SULU ISLANDS.

Dr. Brinton makes four main qualifications. First, the mixed tribes of northern Luzon, who, though of essentially Malay stock, have absorbed some Negrito blood. Although most of them are Christianized, according to Spanish authorities, they are only superficially affected by European ideas of religion and civilization.

The Tagalas, who are encountered at Manila and inhabit most of the central and southern parts of Luzon, are the leading Filipino race and are the most highly developed. According to Spanish authorities, these people are as universally well instructed as those of Massachusetts

and admirable qualities, and under good government and wise direction ought to become highly prosperous and contented. Although they are, upon the whole, good farmers and faithful workers, they are a light-hearted people, exceedingly fond of music and of the sports that are characteristic of them as a people, chief of which is cock-fighting.

In a general way the people known as Visayas are similar to the Tagalas. The Visayas have their headquarters at the second great seaport of the archipelago—namely, Iloilo—and they spread through the considerable island of Panay and

a number of other islands, among which are Samar, Leyte, Cebu, and Bohol. They also occupy the northern portion of the large island of Mindanao.

The southern part of the island of Mindanao is taken up by Moros, who also occupy the Sulu Islands. These people are famous for their exploits by sea and their bold piracies. We published last year some pictures of their peculiar sailing vessels, in which they make long and adventurous voyages. The Moros, as we have already remarked, are Mohammedans by faith. The Koran was brought first to the Sulu Islands from Borneo, and thus to the greater island of Mindanao.

The article which follows is a translation which we have taken the liberty to make from an uncommonly interesting Spanish book, written and published in Manila, which we have ob-



A GROUP OF NEGRITOS, ISLAND OF LUZON.



NATIVE CAKE AND FRUIT SELLER.

tained from Madrid. Its author, Señor Juan Caro y Mora, had derived his acquaintance with Philippine affairs from a long residence at Manila in the capacity of editor of the *La Voz Española* (*The Spanish Voice*). Señor Caro wrote his book apropos of the Philippine insurrection under Rizal and Aguinaldo, but previous to the outbreak of the war between Spain and the United States. This chapter on the characteristics of the Philippine people was written for the enlightenment of the Spaniards at home in Spain, and with no thought of its ever being seen by any but Spanish readers. That very fact, as it seems to us, lends an added value to certain parts of it as testimony.

It would hardly be safe, however, to rely upon Señor Caro as a thoroughly competent authority upon the world's educational systems. His statements respecting the universality of elementary education among the millions of Filipinos are extremely hard to believe. Yet the whole tenor of his book shows sincerity of purpose, and there has been no willful perversion of the truth. That the Jesuits, who now maintain a normal school in Manila, have done a great deal to improve the quality of instruction is not to be doubted.

THE NATIVE POPULATION OF THE PHILIPPINES.

BY SEÑOR JUAN CARO Y MORA, OF MANILA.

(Editor of *La Voz Española*.)

THE subject of the indigenous population of the Philippine Islands is one on which it is quite easy to go astray, and upon which the most antithetical judgments are formed according to the opposite criteria with which it may be examined.

In speaking of the natives there are many who mix and confound them all together, without making any distinction between the lower unpolished element and the upper or better-educated classes. General opinions, favorable or unfavorable, as the case may be, are hastily formulated and are applied to all, so that we

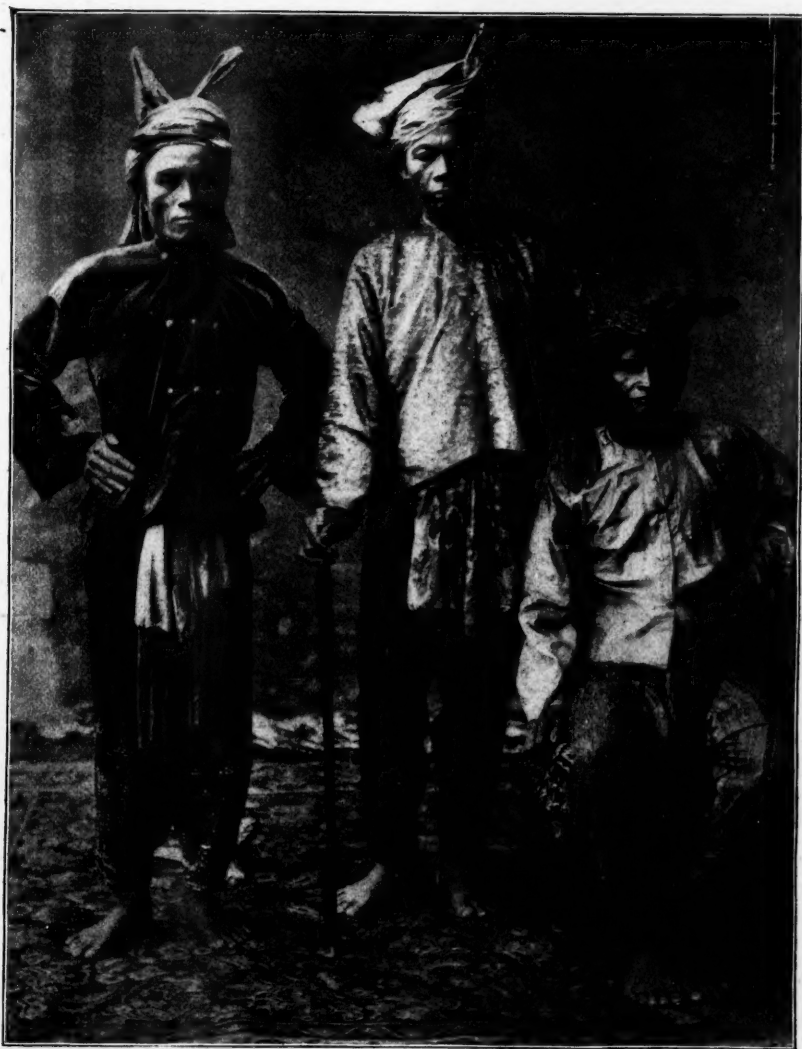
hear the Indian frequently spoken of as a problem and a combination of the most contradictory qualities. We do not deny that the study of a race is difficult and complex. Even in Europe, where means for observation are abundant, how many contradictions and extravagant assertions have been made, even by authors of note, on the subject of the Spanish character and habits, to say nothing of other nations! But in the present case, by following the laws of induction we shall arrive at the truth as nearly as we possibly can.

The indigenous Filipino possesses fundamental, rudimentary instruction (what we agree in call-



THE YOUNG SULTAN OF SULU.

(With his umbrella-bearer, cup-bearer, candlestick-bearer, sword-bearer, and other retainers and warrior chiefs.)



THREE "DATOS" (NATIVE CHIEFS) OF COTTABATTE, MINDANAO.

(Who had accepted office as local governors under Spanish suzerainty. The gold-headed cane was the symbol of office given by the Spanish authorities.)

ing primary instruction) in, perhaps, as much or greater perfection than any other people in the world. He shows himself desirous of learning, and the immense majority of the natives can read, write, and figure. He knows the rudiments of religion and morality, and shows a happy disposition to acquire that general tint of superficial culture which is all that the great mass of laboring people can aspire to anywhere in the world. On this point statistics furnish us eloquent and irrefutable data.

The number who cannot write is very small, including the women, and the number is much less of those who have not learned to read, while those who lack at least the most fundamental and necessary religious and moral instruction are very rare indeed. The correctness of this observation may be proved if the first native one meets, even in the most remote sections, should be questioned, or, what would be still easier, by examining recruits in the army, who are drawn usually from the poorest masses of the people.

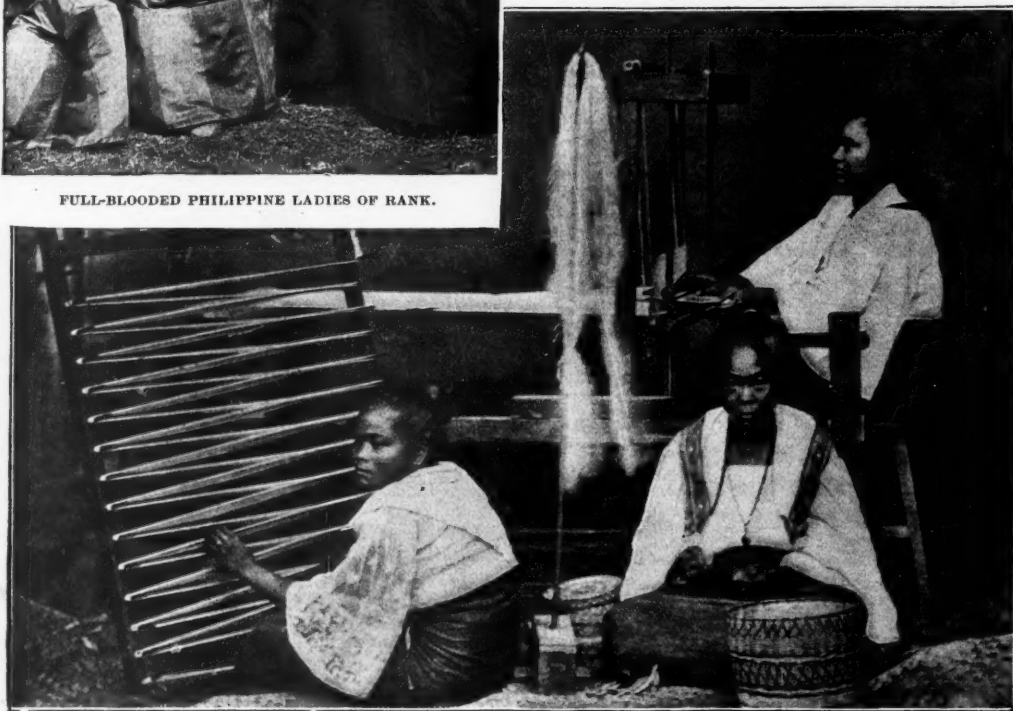


FULL-BLOODED PHILIPPINE LADIES OF RANK.

The native Filipino does not know the vice of blasphemy; he is not ordinarily obscene in his speech; he is not quarrelsome; he is respectful to those who display authority; is docile and obedient, although he is weak and remiss in the performance of his duties; he bears his punishment and believes it to be just when he is guilty of a fault; but he becomes irritated if personally insulted, and he awaits with rancor and in cold blood the moment to avenge outrages done to his person or his family.

He likes very much to pass hours in idleness or in not very animated conversation with his companions and friends. He is fond of feasts and pilgrimages, of play and betting, and easily spends in a day what has cost him months and even years to acquire. In his dealings with the European, when he attempts any business whatever, he is cunning and crafty and tries to come out the gainer, to which end he will use deceit and even puerile artifices. He is fond of ostentation, pomp, noise, and spectacular display.

The senses exercise a greater influence upon him than is usual in other races, and from this cause proceeds the infantile vanity that makes

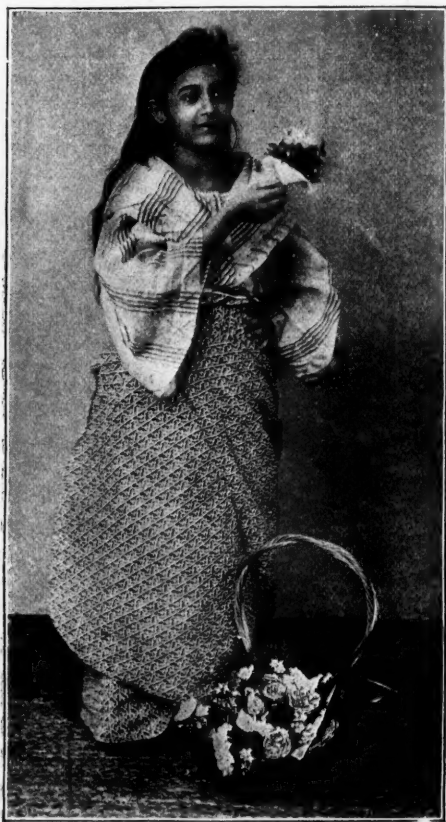


SPINNING AND WEAVING "PIÑA."

(A gossamer-like fiber obtained from pineapple stems, much finer than silk.)

many array themselves in elegant clothes, jewels, decorations, etc. He loves sensual pleasures, but not to the point, as some have alleged, of disregarding the laws of blood, nor to the extreme of falling into abominations. The cases that might be adduced to the contrary are true monstrosities which confirm the general rule.

Although he appears silent and submissive, he is much given to quiet murmuring and to criticising the acts of his superiors, especially those of the European, but this is done more in the way of curious and inciting conversation than true criticism. He possesses normal intelligence, a good memory, and an aptitude for mechanics. He is a good workman when habit, necessity, or passion influence him, and for hours and hours can perform rough and most laborious work, as is demonstrated by those employed in rowing, in the cultivation of sugar, or in the work of day laborers. Lacking incentive, however, he inclines to idleness, in which he sees nothing worthy of censure. It is not correct that they do not



A FLOWER-GIRL.



TAGAL PEASANT GIRL.

possess among themselves noble affections or generous sentiments. They know how to love, to be loyal, and to please; they feel and weep for family misfortunes; they interest themselves in the fate of beloved persons, and they become enthusiastic at the narration of tender scenes or noble deeds, deriving great enjoyment from works of fiction, although they may be simple or even foolish. Those who affirm arbitrarily, basing the statement on isolated cases, that the Philippine native is without feeling and incapable of certain virtues and noble affections, ought to remember that certain good qualities are inherent in the human species and are common to all, of whatever race and nationality, and that the Philippine people have been subject, besides, to the influence of Christian civilization for three hundred years. In studying this subject we are likely to apply to it our own mode of thought, energies, vehemency, exaltations, habits, and customs, and with a strictly European rule seek to measure a distinct people whose customs are different from our own. After all is said, the native has the gifts and defects of all men, modified by a certain sweet temperament, ordinarily cold and but little impressionable.

But he has a racial defect which consists in inordinate self-conceit, in which defect imagination and irritated nerves play a greater part than intelligence. He thinks little and never deeply, but he imagines a great deal and easily inflames his head, whence we have his brusque changes and surprisingly swift transitions from virtue to crime, from peace to rebellion, from the gratitude and submission of years to hostile opposition to his master and protector. To this cause may be attributed the greater part of the offenses which engage the attention of tribunals of justice. It is also the origin of the more profound convulsions which now and then appear in the archipelago.

The native is religious. He is, in general, perfectly instructed (though not, of course, deeply) in the principal dogmas and precepts of the Catholic faith, and never fails through perversity to live up to them. Nevertheless, if a superstitious idea takes a lively hold of his fancy, he is capable of declaring that any ragged old man is St. Joseph or that St. Anne is personified by some old fortune-teller said to

reside at a bleak point in the mountains. We have had examples of this not long ago in the districts of Nagoarlán, and it is a failing to which the ancient chronicles often make reference.

Of course, the enlightened classes are free from such superstition. Their instruction and education and their contact with persons of culture invigorate their intelligence and give them greater will-power.

It must also be remembered that this mental weakness of the Malay race is but rarely exhibited by the multitude, and only when it is excited and exploited by fools or rascals. All in all, it is quite certain that the indigenous Filipino has simple and peaceful habits; deferential to his elders and superiors; very obedient and submissive to authority; hospitable, charitable, and religious; a great lover of the Church and of her ministers; and the enemy of tumults and revolts. He rests upon tradition, and from his ancestors he has received the notion that he owes respect to the King and to Spain, to religion and to the priests, and he respects and honors them accordingly without protest or complaint.



COCK-FIGHTING—THE PHILIPPINE NATIONAL SPORT.

THE CONDITION OF PORTO RICO.

BY DR. WILLIAM HAYES WARD.

ONE who visits Porto Rico, as I did in January, for the purpose of studying its educational and religious needs, thus not as an investor, or a promoter, or a speculator, or a gambler to make money out of our new possessions, may well have his eyes open to see not so much his own advantage, not even the advantages his country may secure, as the condition of the people and their needs. It is from this point of view that I write.

On reviewing the impressions of a tour nearly all around this island by railroad and carriage and across the island over the great military road, the first and perhaps the last are of the delightfulness of the climate and the beauty of the scenery. The extraordinarily equable temperature is due to the prevalence of the trade-winds; for Porto Rico lies far out in the ocean, east of Haiti, and 1,000 miles east of Havana. In our mid-winter the thermometer stands every day at about 80° in the shade and goes down to about 70° at night, or in the hills to 60°. In the summer a temperature of 90° is reached, but never more than 92°. There is thus no winter. All the year around the army officers attend receptions in their white linen suits, and only the thinnest under-garments can be worn. The constant wind blows directly across the island. In winter the moisture carried from the sea condenses into an occasional little shower, more frequent in the hills, and all day cumulus clouds are scattered about the horizon or afford a few minutes' shade from the bright sun. The air is absolutely clear, with no smoke, haze, or dust. The heavier summer showers and the moisture of the air in winter (about 75 per cent. of saturation) with occasional spits of rain keeps the streams full and the ground moist even in what the people would call a dry season. The winters are most delightful, and the island ought to become, like Bermuda, a favorite winter resort for invalids.

The scenery fits the climate. Like all the West India Islands, Porto Rico forms a part of the outcropping ridge of a range of sub-marine mountains that run east and west. Our island is of unusually regular shape, being almost a rectangle, three times as long as it is wide. The hills begin to rise almost immediately from the sea, and attain a height of from 4,000 to 5,000 feet. These hills are all covered with vegetation and cultivated to the very top. A visitor is sur-

prised to find thick matted grass everywhere, not the kinds we know, but other kinds equally nutritious, if one can judge from the looks of the cattle in the fields. There are no sandy places, no barren spots; it can all be cultivated, and the 900,000 people who inhabit a territory about two-thirds the size of Connecticut do keep most of it under cultivation. For beauty approaching grandeur it would be hard anywhere to equal the scenery along the magnificent macadamized road from San Juan to Ponce, a wonderful piece of engineering which crosses the island, rising nearly 4,000 feet, and yet by so easy a grade that nowhere do the horses need to walk. The road hugs the mountains and looks down into the valleys, both equally green with tropical vegetation, sugar-cane, tobacco, coffee, bananas, and cocoa-



By courtesy of Munsey's Magazine.

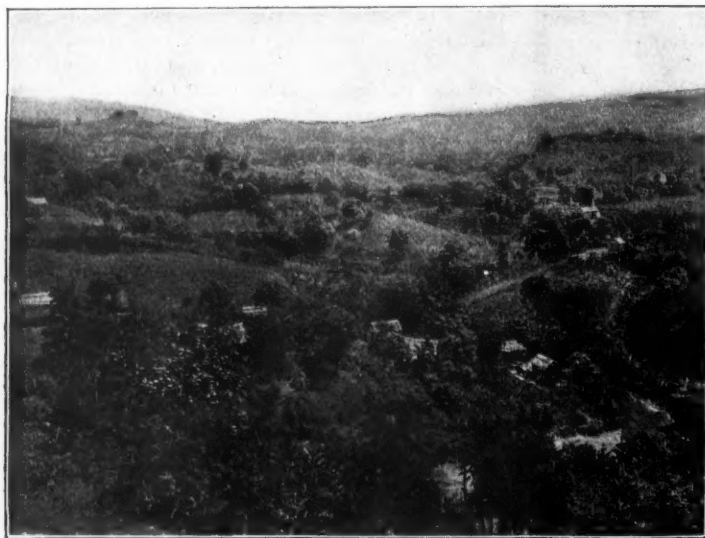
GEN. GUY V. HENRY.

(Military governor of Porto Rico.)

nut palms, and a drive among the Swiss mountains seems no more memorable.

Three elements enter into the population of Porto Rico: the aboriginal Indian, the negro, and the Spaniard. Of the Indians I doubt if

parties and receptions he will see none but those of pure white blood. It is true that there are colored men of wealth and education, but even such a man as Dr. Barbosa, the best physician in San Juan, educated at Michigan University and one of the leaders of the Radical party, does not even accept the invitations he receives. Strangely enough, the American occupation has broken down one of the few fences which separated the races. While the Spaniards held Porto Rico it was our unwritten law that on Sunday and Wednesday evenings, when the band played in the plazas of the several cities and the young girls promenaded forth and back between crowds of lookers-on, no colored people should be present in the plazas; but this rule went with the Spaniards, and now the colored people claim equal American rights. It would be impracticable to try to draw any color line in either church or school in Porto Rico.



IN HERMIGUERO PROVINCE.

(A view showing the green hills characteristic of Porto Rico.)

half a dozen of approximately pure blood remain on the island, and they old men or women who will very soon pass away. Very few black negroes are seen, and they are mostly late comers from St. Thomas and Antigua. The Spaniards have come over every year, and they and their white descendants form nearly all the aristocracy of the island. But the great bulk of the population is of a blood mixed of the three races; and especially in the country it appears to me to have reached a fixed type, nearly all being of the same shade and features. The peculiar negro features seem almost lost. The hair is long and nearly or quite straight, and the nose is not flattened. Indeed, I should imagine that the Indian forms a considerably larger factor than the negro in this composite result of four centuries of unrestrained miscegenation.

The prejudice against colored people is very much less than in the United States, but it yet exists, and that notwithstanding the late emancipation of the slaves. When one sees white and colored children in the same schools and colored as well as white teachers, he may be too quick to imagine that caste based on color does not exist. But when he attends any of the principal social functions he is undeceived. At

Americans have occasion to be proud of their chief representatives in the government of Porto Rico. Only three or four regiments, of the regular army, remain in the island, and General Henry, who is absolute dictator, would feel perfectly safe with one regiment only. It is well that several volunteer regiments have gone, for they made some trouble.

General Brooke, the first in command, was succeeded by Gen. Guy V. Henry, than whom no more faithful and competent officer could easily be found. But I was glad to discover that such men prove not to be rare in the service. The officers whom General Henry has put in command at the principal centers, a number of whom I met, though burdened with less responsibilities, were evidently men of the same spirit. As military commander General Henry is practically a dictator, whose word is law in all departments of the civil government. He can remove any officer or reverse any decision. Such power can be safely invested only in the hands of such a man as General Henry—a man not only inflexibly honest, but also utterly devoted to the welfare of the people and the prosperity of the island, quick to find their needs and with the moral courage to do what he believes is right. He is a scholarly man, an author of repute in

military history, tireless in the executive work which gives him no rest, willing to take advice, and willing to correct any errors he may have made. The people of Porto Rico—that is, those whose good opinion is worth having—believe in him and declare that his wise administration has saved the island from great calamity. I refer especially to his late order suspending for one year the operation of the law under which on a



VIEW FROM A FORDING ON THE RIVER JACAGUAS.

month's notice the mortgages on property in the country could be foreclosed. The war had made it impossible for planters to sell their coffee or sugar, and many of them had not been able to pay the interest due. A number of Spaniards were taking advantage of this law to take possession of valuable property, and some American speculators were seizing the opportunity to get possession of plantations for much less than their true value. "I could embrace his knees," said one planter to me the day that he saw the order in print. Of course there were Spaniards and Americans who have selfish reasons for attacking General Henry's action in this matter, but that it is right and that it saves multitudes from financial ruin there can be no question.

Soon after General Henry took command he published a statement of the policy he meant to pursue, which was that of governing through the native cabinet and the native *alcaldes* and councils in the several municipalities. Accordingly he warned Americans not to expect to

be put into positions of rule over Porto Ricans. He wanted to let the people learn self-government and to do his governing through them. Accordingly he has a cabinet or council of state, with Señor Luis Muñoz Rivera at its head; and he either retained in office or appointed *alcaldes* of cities and municipal councils. But he works chiefly through the army officers detailed for every principal city, each of whom has a sufficient force of soldiers of the regular army. I cannot too strongly express my admiration for such of these officers as I met. They had an eye to the public needs, enforced sanitary rules, insisted on good order, and kept the peace. It was evident that they were not, like the Spaniards, trying to benefit themselves at the expense of the people. On the contrary, it was at their expense and the expense of the United States that the cities of Porto Rico were being benefited.

An example of this eagerness of the American officers to benefit the people of the island appears in the medical service. The small-pox is very prevalent in Porto Rico, and one of the first sanitary tasks is to stamp out the disease. For this purpose Dr. Azel Ames is put in charge of the work of vaccinating all the 900,000 inhabitants by military authority. It would be very expensive to buy 1,000,000 vaccine points in the United States; so he makes an arrangement with large dealers in cattle, by which some thousands of young cattle, carefully tested to see that they do not suffer from pleuro-pneumonia, will be inoculated and the vaccine virus secured at a very moderate expense. The whole island



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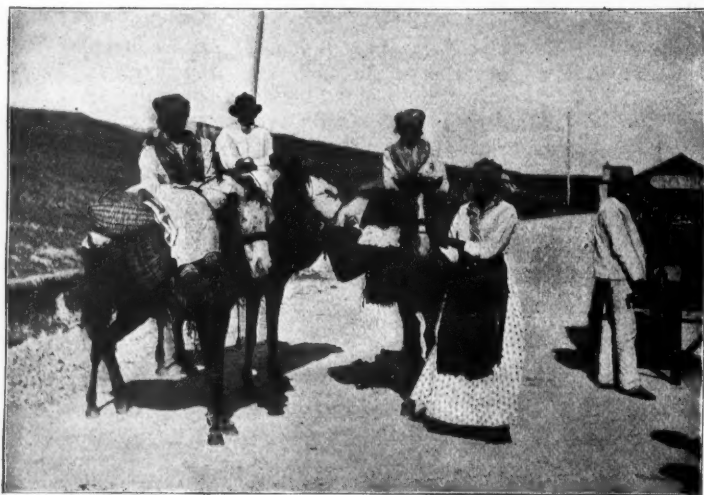
THATCHED HUTS OF PORTO RICAN NATIVES.

will then be divided between a number of surgeons, and no difficulty is anticipated in vaccinating everybody.

What has seemed to trouble General Henry as

Sagasta and brought home a scheme of autonomy to which Sagasta had pledged himself, and which he later granted, but not until American threats compelled it. The autonomists, on the re-

turn of their commission, of which Señor Muñoz Rivera was the leading spirit, took the name of Liberals, to identify themselves with the Spanish Liberal party. But some of the autonomists were much dissatisfied with the degree of autonomy granted by Sagasta and accepted by the commission, and they organized the Radical party, which is in the fullest sympathy with the United States. Now autonomy is gone and both parties make the same professions, and nothing but personal differences separate them. General Brooke found the Liberals in power and he retained them in office, as did General Henry, but he has not found it wholly easy



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COUNTRY PEOPLE OF PORTO RICO EN ROUTE TO MARKET.

much as anything is the difficulty in holding the municipal councils up to their duties, when they would prefer to spend their time in political squabbles. Two municipal councils he has lately dismissed, and ordered his officers in command there to select others to take their place, just because they were quarreling over politics instead of attending to business. It is hard to see what place there is for politics so long as there are no elections and everything is centralized with the American commandant. A few words may explain what is the political division. While a Spanish captain-general was in command he ruled through Spaniards almost wholly who belonged to the Conservative party, that wished no reform. But the native Porto Ricans wanted a degree of autonomy much less than that enjoyed by Canada. But it was not easy to carry on a movement for autonomy, as the autonomist leaders were charged with conspiracy, and many of them were imprisoned and even tortured to make them confess their own guilt and betray their confederates. Under such torture, with their fingers too broken to write their names, men were compelled to sign their mark to confessions and accusations which had no basis of truth. At last the autonomists, seeing a favorable opportunity, sent a commission to Spain to confer with the political leaders there and secure aid. They formed an alliance with the Liberal party under

to work through his council, and the resignation since I left of Señor Muñoz Rivera and the rest of the cabinet is, perhaps, not wholly unacceptable to him. In his order dismissing the two municipal councils he intimated that the Liberal members were the most to blame, and that while it was better to have the councils divided between the two parties, yet if this was not feasible preference might be given to the Radicals.

There is a movement on foot in Porto Rico to secure the removal of General Henry. Some of the men in the army are known to sympathize with this effort, which has the active support of certain Americans who believe they could find a less inflexible administrator than General Henry. There is a horde of promoters and speculators hanging about who would like an easier access to Porto Rican wealth and would be glad to get rid of General Henry. I believe it would be a great misfortune to the island to have General Henry removed. It is to be hoped that he will be retained until Congress shall devise a territorial form of government and a civil governor shall be appointed. Dr. Henry K. Carroll is the President's commissioner in Porto Rico looking up the facts bearing on its government and industries, and no better and more faithful commissioner could have been found to present recommendations to the President.

If Porto Rico is a natural paradise, the people are far from living in a paradisiacal state. The Spanish Government has done nothing for the people except to make that one magnificent road; but that was a military road. Three-fourths of the people can neither read nor write. Professor Harrington, who is in charge of the service of the Weather Bureau in Porto Rico and who was for many years connected with the University of Michigan, describes the school system, as it exists on paper in educational reports, as one of the most complete in the world, as better than that of Michigan. It is modeled on a French pattern. But in actual execution it is nearly as bad as it can be; its excellences are all on paper. I visited more than a dozen of the ordinary public schools, and they are all of nearly the same type. The teachers must by law have a diploma from the "institute" or college at San Juan or from the girls' normal school. They are not paid by the municipalities until all other bills are settled, and sad stories are told of the straits to which they have been subjected because they could get no money, and the good name of the female teacher has too often suffered in consequence. Tuition fees are charged for all scholars whose parents can afford to pay them, but from three-quarters to nine-tenths of the scholars in the schools which I visited pay nothing. There are no school buildings. The schools are held in the houses where the teachers live, one or two rooms being given up to the school, as the number of scholars may range from 40 to 100. The sexes have separate schools and the girls are taught by women. The course of instruction is the same in all the schools, except that the girls give half their time to embroidery, and this work is done exquisitely, whether the ordinary embroidery or the peculiarly Spanish *calado*, or "drawn" work. Every school has a blackboard, the same set of two or three wall maps, a globe put safely away on a high shelf, and nearer at hand a set of a dozen geometrical models. There are no desks—only benches. The scholars range from seven or eight to thirteen years of age. They have usually learned their letters somehow at home or in a little dames' school. These schools are thus

not graded, and the scholars are carried along far enough to enter an American grammar school. They have usually no books, unless it be half a dozen readers, which contain religious history. The teacher prepares a set of questions and answers on geography or grammar or arithmetic, and the scholars copy them off and commit them so perfectly that their recitations are really fine, until they are asked to explain what they have learned by rote. Children who have just rattled off a list of the peninsulas of North America cannot point to California or Florida on the unused maps, and I saw them point to Alaska when asked where is New York. In arithmetic they go through fractions, and in the one "superior" school of San Juan, and the only one I found which deserved the title, the boys reached decimals and interest and really did the work well. Every teacher seems proud to show his scholars off in "geometry," which does not go beyond a few definitions committed to memory and the ability to draw by the eye parallel lines and angles and circles. The children are alert, quick to learn, and do not have to lose two years of school life in mastering the absurdities of a mis-



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LOOKING DOWN SAN JUSTO STREET IN SAN JUAN.

spelled language. It surprises an American visitor to see examples in long division done without putting down the successive products, only the remainders, the subtraction being done mentally. But the general instruction is mechanical and bad.

There are in the island one girls' normal school and one institute for boys. The daughter of the minister of education (replaced since I left) is at



ARCHBISHOP CHAPELLE, OF NEW ORLEANS.

the head of the former and his son-in-law of the latter. The girls' normal school appeared to have 30 or 40 scholars, and since an American woman has been put in as assistant teacher the girls are actually being taught to cut and make common garments instead of doing useless embroidery. The boys' normal school has been lately consolidated with the institute, which has just been moved into a great square barracks of a building with an acre of court within it, three miles out from San Juan, at Sauturee.

While all the schools are religious—that is, Roman Catholic—they are not under the charge or control of the clergy. The people are not infidels (they believe in God and in the Christian religion), but they have almost wholly given up attendance at the churches. Father Sherman has spoken of Porto Rico as a Catholic island without religion. He has not explained why they have given up attendance at confession or mass; there is no other reason than their contempt for and hatred of their priests. There are a few exceptions, mostly priests native of the island, whose lives are not a reproach to their office. But it was a practice to send to the colonies priests whose record was not good in Spain, and if they gave no immediate offense they were put in charge of a parish, of which, under canon law, they were the irremovable rectors; for in the Spanish possessions the clergy have their full rights, which they do not have in this country, which, as being *in partibus infidelium*, is a missionary jurisdiction and in which priests can be moved at the will of their bishops. When thus settled over a parish

these Porto Rican priests have too many of them cast off all restraints of morality, and so bad is their reputation that the language has its term of reproach for their children.

Archbishop Chapelle, of New Orleans, has been appointed by the Pope to administer and I suppose reform the Church in Porto Rico and Cuba. He is a thorough American and well qualified for his difficult task. He reached Porto Rico in the middle of January, and has, I judge, given most of his attention to the question of the titles, to ecclesiastical properties. In 1837 the Spanish Government appropriated the property of the religious orders which it suppressed, and it has supported the Church from the public funds, thus making the priests the hated spies and emissaries of Spain. This property the Church will now try to reclaim, on the ground that the state withdraws its support. But the best work the archbishop could do would be to get rid of the incompetent and immoral priests and replace them with men of character from the United States. Nothing can be done until a bishop, whom doubtless Archbishop Chapelle will nominate from the American priesthood, can be appointed in place of the Spanish bishop, who has left the island. If the Church does not soon begin this needed reformation along the lines of the best spirit of the American Catholic Church, it will suffer great losses, for Protestant mission work will not be neglected.

The people would welcome religious teaching, as they certainly do beg for an effective American school system. The warm welcome given to Gen. John Eaton, who represents our Bureau of Education, is proof of this, and their eagerness to welcome every proposition for the establishment of schools. But the municipalities have very little money to expend just now, when so much must be spent on sewerage, water-works, and other objects of physical necessity, and for roads on which all commerce depends.

I have hardly spoken of the squalor, the poverty of the poorer people, crowded, as I have never seen them elsewhere, in miserable quarters in the cities, and of their great need of physical, intellectual, and moral regeneration. A people of which three-quarters cannot read, where three-quarters of the families are not legally married, where few can get any meat or flour, where thin blood starves on bananas, and where the main products, sugar and coffee, are exported for the benefit of the landowners—such a people are not to be exploited for our benefit, but they should secure all the advantages which good government, philanthropy, and religion can give them, and they will repay the expenditure of money and labor.

SOME YOUNG CUBAN LEADERS IN CUBAN RECONSTRUCTION.

BY GEORGE RENO.



DR. DOMINGO MENDEZ CAPOTE.

THERE are at least two important factors necessary to the establishment and maintenance of successful government: First, the wisdom, ability, and integrity of those who are to govern; second, the consent of the governed, or the willingness of the majority to be governed. Such fortunate conditions were present when our ancestors threw off English rule and founded the United States. Similarly fortunate conditions exist to-day in Cuba. There are at least three thousand men on the island between the ages of twenty-five and fifty who have been graduated from the best colleges and universities in the United States. In addition to receiving thorough education, they have imbibed, to an extent not yet fully realized by us, a knowledge and understanding of those fundamental principles of right and justice which underlie a republican form of government, and have carefully studied not only the merits, but also the defects, of our various systems and institutions.

The Cubans who have come to this country to

be educated have profited by contact with and observations of things and ways American to a greater degree than we imagine. Both London and Paris have contributed to the knowledge of many of them who have crossed the Atlantic. These men, returning to their native heath, have immediately exerted an influence which has made itself felt in many advantageous ways. It was they who, realizing that existence under Spanish dominion meant not only political, but commercial, slavery, united with the old-time lovers of liberty who had survived the Ten Years' War and inaugurated the late revolution.

It has seemed difficult for many of our people to comprehend the fact that the greater number of officers of the insurgent army between the ranks of lieutenant and brigadier-general was composed of sons of the oldest and wealthiest families of Cuba, who had but recently been graduated from our institutions of learning. The war for independence having terminated successfully, these men are coming rapidly to the front as leaders in the policy of reconstruction, and are acting either as officials under the new *régime* or in the capacity of advisers to those American officers who are endeavoring to straighten out affairs during the temporary occupation of the island by the forces of the United States.

DR. DOMINGO MENDEZ CAPOTE.

Such a man is Dr. Domingo Mendez Capote, vice-president of the later provisional government, who was recently made secretary of the department of the interior and chief of the Cuban advisory board, appointed by General Brooke to assist him in his executive work on the island. Dr. Capote represents the great body of younger and progressive Cubans, and will undoubtedly be their choice for the first president of the new republic which is to be. His reputation as a lawyer, his ability as a jurist, as a speaker and writer insure him the support of the professions and especially of the legal fraternity. His election this winter to the presidency of the Havana Bar Association evinces the regard in which he is held by his associates.

Capote was born in Cardenas in 1860. Although of an excellent family, past revolutions had so depleted their resources that he was

obliged to work his way through the University of Havana, from which he was graduated with the degree of LL.D., afterward occupying the chair of professor of law up to the time he joined the forces of the insurgents in the field. Then and afterward, while acting as vice-president of the late provisional government, he endeared himself to all classes of Cubans, and he is to-day the choice of General Gomez for the office of chief executive. Capote possesses a powerful magnetism and an intellectual influence which grows on one with singular rapidity. His freedom from egotism and self-assertiveness, approaching almost a state of diffidence, throws the casual observer off his guard, and it is only when he speaks on matters of state, of political economy, or affairs of government that one realizes that he is in the presence of a man not only well informed, but of very superior intellect as well.

Dr. Capote is versed in the political history and jurisprudence of the United States and the principal countries of Europe. He is a man of ability, of integrity, of untiring energy, and of unswerving loyalty to his native island. If elected to the presidency of the new republic we need have no fear that the executive department will not be conducted in a way which would be creditable to the most advanced government of the civilized world.

MAYOR PERFECTO LACOSTE.

Upon Perfecto Lacoste was bestowed the honor of being appointed mayor of Havana after the evacuation of the Spaniards. He is the first mayor of that city who was a Cuban, and his selection for the office by General Brooke was most pleasing and satisfactory to all classes of people, owing to the peculiarly dangerous and valuable services rendered the cause of independence during the late revolution. Lacoste owns beautiful sugar estates just out of Havana, and although suspected of insurgent affiliations by the Spanish authorities, his excellent reputation as a peaceful, law-abiding citizen made it rather difficult to seize so conspicuous a character without some apparent cause for arrest, which was not easily found.

Nevertheless, Lacoste was actually the agent of the Cuban revolutionary party in Havana, and through him were purchased thousands of rifles and hundreds of thousands of cartridges from those in charge of the Spanish arsenals. These were conveyed from the city through the lines and out to the sugar estate, where they were turned over to the insurgents in the field. This hazardous work—performed by Lacoste while living in the very shadow of death, with spies on every hand and treachery always immi-

nent from the enemy's officers with whom he dealt—was most important to the success of the insurgents. Without his assistance it would have been almost impossible to carry on the audacious and effective campaign waged in the province of Havana and Matanzas. His unanimous choice for the office of mayor is an evidence of the esteem in which he is held by the people of his native city.

GEN. MARIO MENOCAL.

Another conspicuous evidence of foresight on the part of Americans in Cuba was the selection of Gen. Mario Menocal as chief of the Havana police department. He has been a prominent figure throughout the entire Cuban war, having been in command of the insurgent forces of Havana province at the time of his appointment. Menocal is serving as a significant object-lesson to those pessimistic Americans who claim to doubt the ability of the Cubans to govern themselves. When attention was recently called to one of his official acts which merited praise, one of our New York ex-aldermen who happened to be present remarked: "Why, he's no Cuban. He speaks English and he's got blue eyes."

General Menocal comes of one of the oldest families of Havana—a family which has taken an important part in every revolution against Spanish dominion in Cuba since the people of the island began to send their sons and daughters



MARIO G. MENOCAL.

to the United States to be educated. General Menocal came to the United States when only sixteen and entered Cornell University, from which institution he was graduated as a civil and mining engineer. He remained in New York for eight years, but on the breaking out of the late revolution he returned at once to Havana.

Gen. Martinez Campos sent him as an engineer to the city of Puerto Principe, there to assume charge of the proposed construction of a railroad which was to connect that city with Santa Cruz on the south coast. The object of this mission was purely political, having in view the pacification of supposed "discontented spirits" whose uprising was feared in Camaguey.

The moment General Gomez crossed into that province Menocal presented himself and offered his services in the insurgent cause. Gomez placed him on his staff as lieutenant, from which rank he was promoted to captain for bravery and ability displayed at the fights of Alta Gracia and Mulato, which occurred in the summer of 1895. Not long after this he was promoted to the rank of commandante, or major. At the Assembly which met the following September Menocal was elected assistant secretary of war.

Preferring action, however, to the more or less routine duties of the war department, he was transferred in the spring of 1896 and joined the forces of Gen. Calixto Garcia, who had recently landed near Baracoa. Garcia prized his services very highly and made him his chief of staff, in which capacity he shared many of the responsibilities of the campaign of the Oriente in which Garcia was so successful. It was in that campaign that I first met Mario Menocal, then a colonel, in the central part of Santiago de Cuba province. "It seems good," he remarked, "to meet some one once more who has come to the field in Cuba direct from New York. That city has a wonderful charm for me," he continued. "Tell me, what is now on at the Broadway theaters?" This within hearing of the rifle volleys which rolled down the valley of the Cauto River from the fight at Jiguani.

During the siege of Guaymaro in the spring of 1897 Colonel Menocal performed one of the greatest feats of personal bravery known to any war in any clime. The outer fortifications had been carried by the Cubans, but the Spanish regulars had massed themselves in an old stone cathedral with very thick walls which stood near the center of the city. This church, with its protected arches and belfries and narrow windows, from which a hot fire was continually poured upon the Cubans, seemed to be almost impregnable. Until it surrendered the capture of Guaymaro was impossible. Menocal, realizing that something must be done, seized a dynamite bomb and under a merciless fire crept with it, sometimes under the shelter of protecting walls and again under the lee of intervening houses, until he reached a point opposite a corner of the cathedral. Then with one dash he crossed the open space in the face of a hundred Mausers,

placed the bomb under a break in the foundation of the church, and succeeded in getting away to a place of safety some fifty yards distant, where seizing a companion's rifle he fired a shot into the dynamite. The explosion which followed tore out the entire end of the fortified citadel, and the Spanish flag was lowered and the



DR. JOSÉ GONZALEZ LANUZA.

city of Guaymaro was turned over to the Cubans. There have been numerous brave deeds in battle, but there are not many men, even among heroes, in this world who would care to duplicate Menocal's performance.

DR. JOSÉ GONZALEZ LANUZA.

Dr. José González Lanuza, who lately visited Washington as a member of General Garcia's commission sent by the Cuban Assembly to confer with the administration in regard to the payment of the Cuban soldiers, has been made secretary of justice and of public instruction. No man better fitted for the requirements of such an office could have been selected. His reputation as a lawyer and jurist is firmly established in Havana, and his prominent social rank will render him a welcome factor in the administration of the city's affairs. The prominent part which he played in the cause of independence has, of course, insured his popularity all over the island.

Lanuza was professor of criminal law in the University of Havana at the time of the breaking

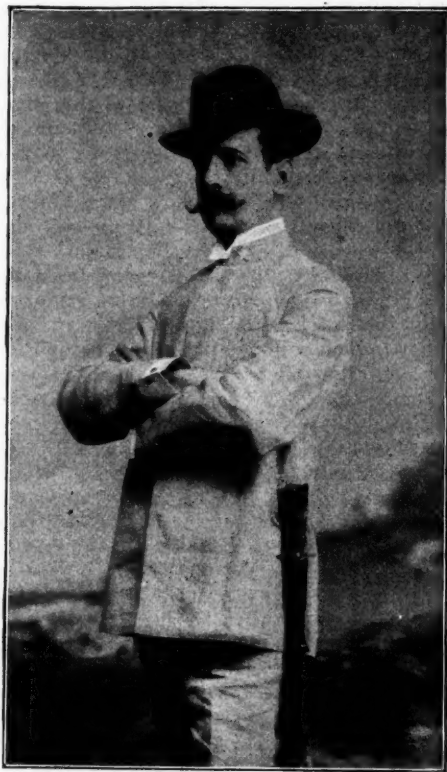
out of the revolution, and—always at heart an ardent advocate of independence—he was elected one of the agents of the revolutionary party, whose duty it was to secure from the Spaniards in Havana arms and ammunition for the insurgents. The corruption of officials in the capital always made this possible, although extremely hazardous for those concerned in the undertaking. His activities in this direction finally caused him to be arrested and thrown into Morro Castle, from which place he was deported to central Africa under sentence of life imprisonment. The conciliatory policy advocated by Blanco was instrumental in procuring his release, however, when he came immediately to New York in the spring of 1897, and soon after joined the provisional government of Cuba at La Esperanza. There he served as chief of the judiciary corps until sent by the Assembly to Washington with General Garcia last fall. Such was his popularity in Havana that even before his recent arrival in the city he was elected by the Bar Association judge of the *Audencia*, which is equivalent to our Supreme Court. Lanuza is not over thirty-five and has before him a very promising professional and political career.

DR. JOAQUIN CASTILLO.

Another figure prominently before the public is that of Dr. Joaquin Castillo, who is beyond question one of the most progressive men of Cuba to-day, and one whose influence will have a marked effect on the reconstruction of the island, whether he should hold any political office or not.

The recent visit of Gen. Leonard Wood, military governor of the province of Santiago, and Dr. Castillo to Washington to confer with the administration regarding the disposition of the revenues of the province and city and to protest against their centralization in Havana is still fresh in the public mind. Dr. Castillo's popularity and the esteem in which he is held in his home were fully demonstrated by the unanimous vote of the Chamber of Commerce designating him as the one man in the city whom they would have to represent them at Washington in the matter. Devoted as he is to his practice, Dr. Castillo at first refused, but was obliged to yield to the demand. Success which was doubly satisfactory because it was swift crowned the mission of General Wood and Dr. Castillo, and when the message, "Complete commercial autonomy is granted Santiago de Cuba by President McKinley," flashed to the island there was a rejoicing which was but the fulfillment of a confident expectation.

In addition to securing this favor, General

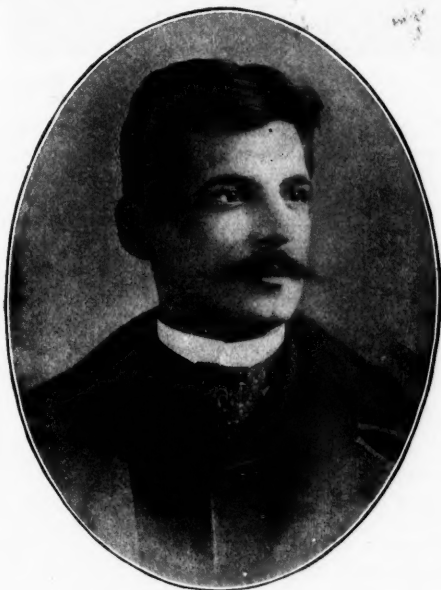


DR. JOAQUIN CASTILLO.

Wood and Dr. Castillo on the way up in the steamer formulated a plan which not only embraces a scheme for the full reconstruction of the island, but provides for the adjustment of those problems which, under the present military occupation, have caused in some instances considerable irritation. This plan was laid before President McKinley and met with his hearty approval, while later Assistant Secretary of War Meiklejohn cordially accepted it and is now preparing it for practical application. Dr. Castillo is a man of culture, scientific attainments, and wide experience in both professional and military life. Born in the city of Santiago de Cuba, of an old and aristocratic family, he went to Paris and in 1874 was graduated from the university with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. Later he came to America and in the University of Pennsylvania he achieved honors easily.

Not long after he entered a competitive examination for the United States navy, and in a class of sixty-one he ranked first in a severe examination. To the one who attained this was given the privilege of choice of location for first

experience, and Dr. Castillo selected the hospitals of Boston on account of their fine facilities. His professional career opened brilliantly; and when the United States sent the *Rogers* to search for the lost *Jeannette* Dr. Castillo's scientific enthusiasm led him to volunteer his services. In the frozen regions of the North, among icebergs, starving and despairing, he found the wretched survivors of the ill-fated expedition, already cannibals and lost to hope. Under his care and saved from famishing by the relief he brought they were rescued, and after a year he returned, bringing them with him. For this he received the thanks of Congress, and at the request of the Navy Department wrote a treatise on the "Hygienic Aspects and Customs of the Esquimos," which the Department published. When afterward in Cuba he encountered a dearth of food while fighting for his country, even the starving *mambi* soldiers of the army of liberty would be compelled to smile at his descriptions of the almost incredible things eaten near the north pole.



GEN. DEMETRIO CASTILLO.

It is needless to say that Dr. Castillo was one of the first to offer his services in the late revolution. The first Cuban Assembly made him assistant secretary of the treasury, but it was not long before it was seen that he was needed in the field, and he was then made surgeon-general of the army, and in this position his professional work was invaluable. In 1896 he was sent by

the provisional government to the United States on an errand of great moment, and on arriving in New York City T. Estrada Palma, seeing in him the man he wanted for important business, cabled the government to permit him to remain. The permission was granted, and Dr. Castillo became the sub delegate and took personal charge of some of the expeditions that were sent out. This delicate and difficult work he accomplished with the utmost ability, as the administration at Washington had cause to know.

Thus constantly serving his country, Dr. Castillo saw in the beginning of the Spanish-American War a wider field for him, and proceeding to Washington he placed his services at the disposal of our Government. They were at once accepted, and he was sent by the Navy Department to Santiago, where he took an active part in the operations until the close of the war. Since then, being a man of peace and fighting only when the occasion demanded a struggle for the sake of a principle, Dr. Castillo has remained at his home, engaged in the practice of his profession and declaring himself devoid of political ambitions. Were he inclined to enter public life it is safe to say that the people would gladly tender him any office within their power to bestow, for there is not a man on the island who more fully represents the progressive and cultured element than does Dr. Castillo.

Dr. Castillo was happily married in 1886, and three charming little girls constitute his family. His *personnel* is handsome and striking. He is about five feet and ten inches in height, dark, expressive eyes give an intellectual light, while his bearing is that of a thoroughbred military man. He is somewhat reserved, save to intimate friends, but the genuine warmth of his character has endeared him to all who ever came within the radius of his personality.

GEN. DEMETRIO CASTILLO.

Gen. Demetrio Castillo, recently appointed civil governor of the province of Santiago de Cuba on the recommendation of Gen. Leonard Wood, is a brother of Dr. Joaquin Castillo and equally popular in the Oriente. He was, in fact, the unanimous choice of the people for that office, but it is understood that he was not in the good graces of General Shafter.

General Castillo has been an adviser of General Wood during his splendid reconstruction work, and will undoubtedly render excellent service in the capacity of governor of the province. Demetrio Castillo was born in the city of Santiago de Cuba in 1857, but was educated in Paris, after which he came to the United States and married an American lady, who returned with

him to Santiago, where they have lived during the past eight years. Soon after the revolution of 1895 broke out Castillo joined the insurgent forces in the field, being made a lieutenant, from which grade he was rapidly promoted until he became a general of division, taking a very active part in all the operations in Santiago de Cuba province and assisting Gen. Calixto Garcia materially in the engagements which took place around the city. Mrs. Castillo, with her three children, remained in Cuba until the summer of 1896. As a precautionary measure she then came to New York, but will soon rejoin her husband in Santiago.

COL. JOSÉ VILLALON.

Col. José Villalon, although a man of wealth and social position, threw himself without hesitation into the vortex of the revolution as soon as hostilities broke out, and remained to the end of the war, when he was elected to represent the province of Pinar del Rio at the Assembly which convened at Santa Cruz in October last. This body selected him as one of its four commissioners who, with General Garcia, conferred with our administration a short time ago, and no man, Cuban or American, could have performed the somewhat onerous duties of the position with more ability, grace, and dignity.

Villalon is a native of Santiago de Cuba, where he was born in 1870. He visited the United States when quite young and entered the Lehigh University of Pennsylvania, from which institution he was graduated as a civil and mining engineer in the class of '89, practicing his profession in both America and Cuba up to the commencement of the revolution in 1895.

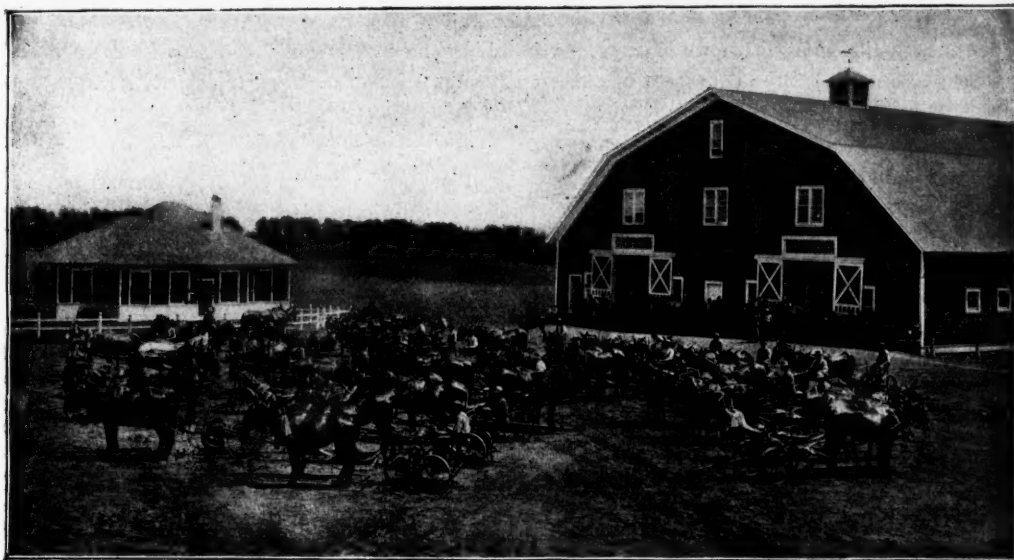
His ability as an engineer made his services very valuable to the insurgent cause, and his connection with the first piece of field artillery throwing dynamite or nitro-gelatine projectiles has made his name famous in Cuba. Villalon superintended the construction and experimental tests of this gun, which was built for the Cuban delegation in New York. As soon as satisfactory he took charge of the piece, and accompanied the Gen. Ruis Rivera expedition which landed in Pinar del Rio in the fall of 1896. Gen. Antonio Maceo was then engaged in the most desperate fights of his campaign of the Occident, and Villalon's arrival with the dynamite gun and ammunition was, as he expressed it, "a god-send." In the savage battles of the Rubi Hills this gun and the man who served it played a very important part. The havoc and consternation caused by its shells exploding in the Spanish ranks caused great uneasiness in Havana, and



COL. JOSÉ VILLALON.

was commented on freely in military circles in different parts of the world. This is not to be wondered at when one considers that at each shot a hole thirty feet across and six feet in depth was torn out of the solid earth. Spanish officers reported that "men could not stand before such monsters of destruction." Unfortunately, when Villalon left the United States only sixty rounds of ammunition could be obtained for the new engine of war, otherwise the campaign of Pinar del Rio might have terminated with different results and without the death of Antonio Maceo.

These are only types of the educated, progressive, and intellectually up-to-date Cuban who is to-day playing a very important part in the reconstruction and rehabilitation of the island. There are many hundreds more, equally patriotic and perhaps equally brilliant. The assertion that they do not possess sufficient ability to govern themselves or their own people, to one who knows them personally, cannot but seem absurd. Certain it is that they possess the confidence of their constituents, or those who are to be governed, to a greater degree than could the most wise and gifted foreigners ever obtain; and this confidence on the part of the governed is the first and perhaps the most essential element of successful government in any part of the world.



READY FOR PLANTING ON THE IOWA CORN FARM.

(Superintendent's house and barn. The barn stables one hundred and sixty head of mules and holds five hundred tons of hay.)

AN AMERICAN FARMER'S BALANCE-SHEET FOR 1898.

BY FRANK H. SPEARMAN.

WE know what the railroads did last year; we know what the manufacturers did; we know what the merchants did. In a year, then, like 1898, when records in so many branches of American industry were smashed, what did the American farmer do?

Balance-sheets are unhappily scarce among farmers; the few which are taken are hard to get at: for these reasons the one here presented is of especial interest. It is not from a paper farm; it is not a paper balance; nor is it a paper farmer who makes this showing. It is what no American review has ever before presented to its readers—an actual glimpse at the books and workings of a model American farm. This farm, located in the State of Iowa, contains 6,000 acres and its business is to produce corn.

Look first at the investment and note that the land was not bought in an early day for a song, but within three years and at the market price.

INVESTMENT—IOWA CORN FARM.

Land—6,000 acres at \$30 an acre.....	\$180,000.00
Buildings.....	43,021.64
Stock.....	17,701.21
Machinery.....	17,773.98
	<u>\$258,496.83</u>

The operation of this farm for 1898 shows a net profit of over \$50,000. Putting out of the comparison patents and good-will, neither of which contributed to this result, what other line of business on an equal capitalization can make a better showing?

EXPENSE ACCOUNT OF THE IOWA CORN FARM FOR THE YEAR 1898.

Labor.....	\$13,921.96
House supplies.....	4,368.81
Beef.....	1,384.10
Taxes.....	1,553.06
Sundries.....	760.00
Freight.....	500.00
Twine.....	437.25
Hay.....	339.19
Insurance.....	200.00
Oil.....	169.63
Repairs.....	112.80
Legal expense.....	40.05
Fuel.....	7.20
	<u>\$23,794.04</u>
Less credit by discount.....	\$106.00
Less road tax.....	43.26
	<u>149.26</u>
Net expense of the Iowa farm for the twelve months of 1898.....	<u>\$23,644.78</u>

GROSS RETURNS FROM THE IOWA CORN FARM.

215,000 bushels of corn at 30 cents..	\$64,500.00
20,000 bushels of wheat at 50 cents.	10,000.00
28,000 bushels of oats reserved for feed.	_____
	\$74,500.00
Deduct the expenses	23,644.78
Net profit	\$50,855.22

A particularly valuable comparison of the expense difference between running a corn farm and a wheat farm of equal size is afforded by the fact that the owner of the Iowa corn farm also owns and operates a six-thousand-acre wheat farm in the Red River Valley of North Dakota.

THE DAKOTA WHEAT FARM EXPENSE ACCOUNT.

Labor.....	\$12,632.39
House supplies.....	1,718.31
Taxes.....	1,202.00
Repairs.....	1,084.78
Machines.....	1,062.00
Twine.....	987.25
Fuel.....	495.90
Beef.....	462.80
Sundries.....	649.10
Personal.....	254.38
Freight.....	206.69
Oil.....	135.82
Seed.....	83.81
Hay.....	22.50
Net expense.....	\$20,998.63

GROSS RETURNS FROM THE DAKOTA WHEAT FARM.

Credits by wheat shipments	\$40,050.00
Less expense.....	20,998.63

Net profits in 1898..... \$19,051.37

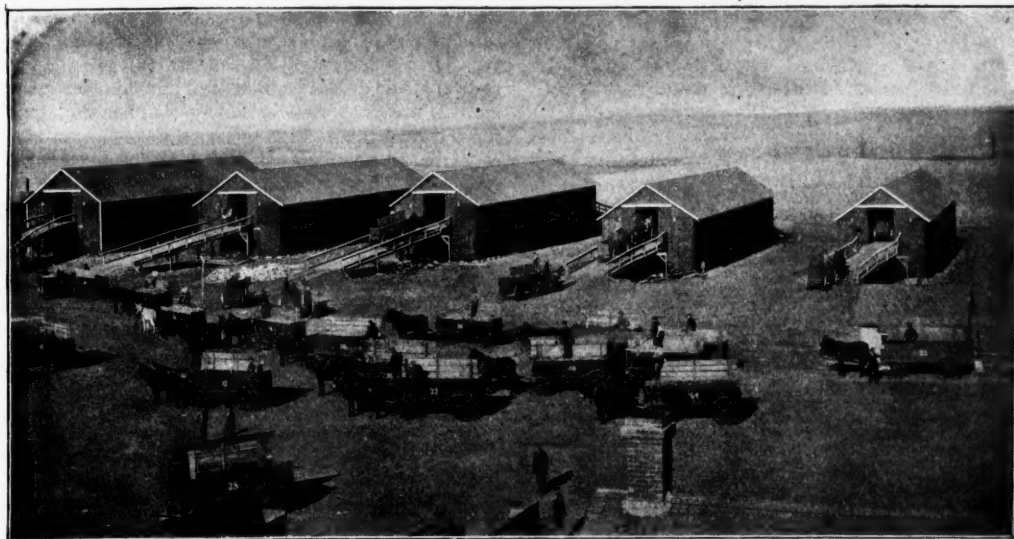
For the wheat farm 1898 was an average year, the yield being 18 bushels per acre and the price an average price. It has produced for its owner seventeen successive crops, one of which alone netted him \$72,000.

The two expense accounts show curious differences. In Iowa men are hired for the entire crop season of eight months at \$18 and board per month. In Dakota they are hired for the actual seeding in the spring and the harvesting in the fall at from \$1.50 to \$3 per day. In the end the labor, or money-wage account, is about the same thing, as will be seen; but the house-supply account is much heavier on the corn farm.

On the corn farm the item of repairs was nominal, the plant under present ownership being new, while the items of "repairs" and "machines" on the wheat farm represent the average annual expenditure for replacing and keeping up the machinery. Twine is naturally the larger item on the wheat farm. The Iowa farm supplies its own fuel. On the Dakota farm coal is required.



LINING UP FOR CORN-HUSKING.



CRIBBING THE CORN.

(There are twelve of these double cribs, averaging about two hundred and twenty-four feet in length.)

Here, too, note that the corn farm is planted with 600 bushels of corn, costing \$180, while to seed the wheat farm requires 8,000 bushels of wheat, worth in 1898 \$8,000. Again, in Dakota 500 acres of oats barely feeds the 160 head of mules, while in Iowa 250 acres of corn feeds the same number easily. These differences, together with the seed difference and the twine difference, sometimes handicap the profit account of the wheat farm \$10,000 a year to start with.

HOW IT WAS DONE.

The essentials of a profitable farm are good land, well drained, but not too rolling, and accessibility to reasonable transportation. Six thousand acres being about three miles square makes the largest farm which can be operated to advantage from a single central station; a larger acreage simply means two or more farms.

About April 1 men and mules move on the fields in battalions. Four-horse seeders, four-foot harrows, and six-horse gang-plows maneuver for six weeks like an army, sowing small grain, plowing, and planting corn. The minute the small grain is sown 31 corn-planters are thrown behind the plows, and in this work lies largely the success or failure of the crop. Note, for instance, the pains taken in selecting the seed corn.

A perfect stand of corn is the first requisite of a large yield. From a choice piece of land previously planted with selected seed about

2,000 bushels of the finest ears are taken. From these an expert selects 600 bushels. These ears are placed on racks in a building arranged especially for a seed-house. Whatever the thermometer registers in Iowa, the temperature in that seed-house never falls below freezing. All this insures the highest possible germinating power in the seed, and that alone might, in case of a cold, wet spring, save the entire profit of the season by producing a good stand.

The planting must of necessity be done by machinery, and to secure the maximum yield three seed kernels must be dropped in each hill. If five drop in, that hill is lost to the profit account; if only one, it is partially lost.

But perfect as American farming machinery is, it does not leave the factory perfect enough to insure against irregular planting. Patiently and by a series of exhaustive tests the planter plates are so adjusted to the size of the seed kernels for each year that they will deposit an average of sixty-five kernels to every twenty hills, and not more than four nor less than two in any one. So great are the precautions that before the seed is shelled the tips and butts of the seed ears are cut off to secure kernels of an even size.

Even after this delicate adjustment of the best machinery in the world, foremen follow the 31 planters and at intervals open hills to count the seed deposits and make sure that each machine is

doing its work. In addition, a purse of \$100 is split into eight prizes between the eight men who do the best work and whose teams mark the straightest rows. With such method is it any wonder that the crop on this farm averaged 60 bushels per acre, against the average of 32 bushels as given Iowa by the government report for 1898?

After the seeding, the harrowing, and it is done with extraordinary energy and concentration. One hundred and forty sections of four-foot harrows sweep the fields like a charge of cavalry. Every time they move a mile together sixty-two acres are covered.

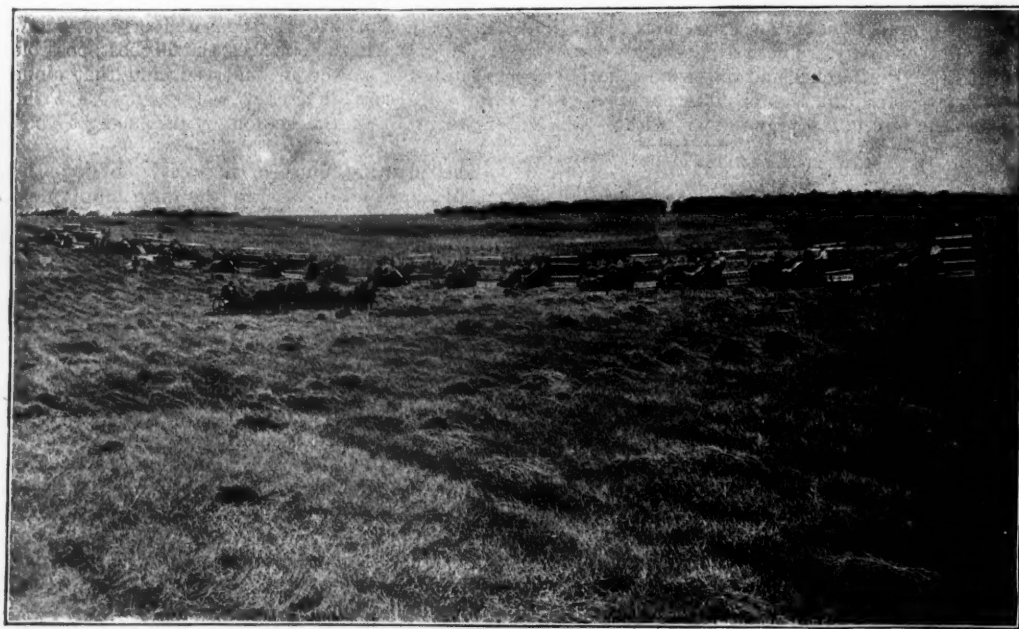
When the 3,800 acres of corn are up and ready 76 two-horse cultivators are put into it. The point in the first cultivation one way and in the second the other way is to get as close as possible to the corn; but after the pains taken to place it there no plant must be left covered by a clod of earth. The field-hand must uncover it, and a foreman on horseback behind each twenty men is held responsible for his crew's work. In the third and final cultivation the earth is thrown up against the plant, the small weeds in the hill being smothered and the large ones pulled by hand. It will be of interest to merchants and to theological professors to learn that it is not the weed in the row, but the one in the hill which mars the beauty of the balance-sheet.

The corn being now three feet high, the interlacing roots and the overhanging stalks prevent further cultivation. Into this field, approximating one mile in width and six miles in length, are sent in October 75 wagons and men for the husking. This takes 60 days, and a row of cribs 10 feet wide and 16 feet high, half a mile long, are required to hold the crop.

In harvesting the small grain it is threshed directly from the shock, saving the cost of stacking and rehandling. Elevators provide against heating. A further saving of 5 to 8 per cent. over the operations of the small farmer is effected in shipping to terminal points instead of selling to local grain buyers. Future options may also be sold against the growing crop on market bulges at a season when the small farmer could not ordinarily deliver his crop.

The soil is kept to a high state of fertility by a rotation of crops so arranged that each piece of land bears three crops of corn, next one of wheat in which clover is sown, next one of clover plowed under; then follow again the three crops of corn.

The clover is simply a fertilizer, a portion only of the first crop being cut for hay and the remainder plowed under to maintain the vitality of the soil. The large roots act as a subsoiler and the decomposing vegetable matter restores the nitrogen taken by the grain.



INTO THE SMALL GRAIN.

(Showing fifteen four-mule binders, field foreman on horseback, water-carrier wagon, and superintendent's carriage.)

In order that the maximum amount of field work may be obtained, no "chores" are required of the men other than the cleaning of their teams. These are fed, bedded, and the barns cleaned by barn men. The results on this farm are therefore secured by painstaking care and thorough methods.

The question is often asked, What does it cost to produce a bushel of corn? On this farm, the size of thirty-five ordinary farms, with a sixty-bushel crop the cost was 9 cents per bushel to the crib. For shelling, shipping, and commissions add another cent, making 10 cents in all. It is evident, however, that had this farm been divided into thirty-five farms, with thirty-five cooks and thirty-five families, thirty-five door-yards and waste lands, the expense of raising a bushel of corn would have been nearer 16 to 18 cents.

In any event, the cost varies from year to year with the yield. The only fixed estimate which the farmer can give is the cost per acre for producing the crop. This remains always practically the same and is, roughly speaking, \$4.50 for small grain and \$5 for corn.

The 1898 acreage of the corn farm was approximately as shown in the following brief table:

Corn	3,700
Wheat	1,200
Oats	700
Roads and trees	400

Some interest naturally attaches to the man behind the gun—the man who, in this instance, has demonstrated that nothing pays better than farming. While the element of foreign birth and of foreign descent which has done so much to develop the Northwest is admirable, it will still be a gratification to learn that this successful farmer is not of that element, but that he is purely and distinctly American. He comes from the straightest New England stock and bears the name of one of its most famous families. His ancestral kindred were among the molders of the republic and represented their country at the courts of England, Russia, and France; sat in Presidential cabinets, in Congress, and more than once in the White House. The record almost spells the name.

Less than forty years of age, he never saw a day's work on a farm until he bought one after he was twenty-one. His success rather indicates that there still are farmers born, and that the capital and energy put into manufacturing and merchandising, if applied to-day to farming, will yield equally good returns.

CHARACTERISTICS AND POSSIBILITIES OF MIDDLE WESTERN LITERATURE.

BY JOHNSON BRIGHAM.

I.

THE book and magazine reading world in the East doesn't quite comprehend the vigorous, unconventional expression given by many of our middle Western authors to the thoughts and purposes and longings and daily walk and conversation of the millions who live in the world-inviting, world-including valleys of the Mississippi and the Missouri, the great "heart of the world's heart," as Joaquin Miller suggestively styles our middle West.

The book-reading East is but just waking to a realization that between Chicago and the Rocky Mountains there is an abundance of material worth crystallizing into literature. Thanks to Mrs. Catherwood, Miss French, Mrs. Peattie, Mr. Garland, Mr. White, and other writers of less fame, the reading world to the east of the

midland region is finding truer types of Western manhood and womanhood than the heroes and heroines of the mining camps of '49 and of the cattle trails in the 70s.

II.

Surely there is abundant material for literature in the middle West. Its people, as compared with the men and women who move through the novels of Jane Austen and George Eliot and Thackeray and Dickens and Howells and Miss Wilkins, are certainly not wanting in picturesqueness and individuality. They are in many respects a peculiar people. We find among them few voluntarily idle and few who cannot find work: no towering rich; no dependent and servile poor. One finds little of that spirit of caste which forms the chief basis and much of

the superstructure of Eastern and old-world novels.

Note the heterogeneous elements of the population of the middle West. Take, for example, the commonwealth of Iowa, that central meeting-place of the races between the two branches of our one great river with two names, the Mississippi and the Missouri. Here, merged into harmonious social relations, are the sons and daughters of the sturdy pioneers and immigrants from all the older States. Here are the gregarious Germans in the river towns and on small, well-tilled farms and market gardens roundabout. Here are the Irish, Scotch-Irish, and Scotch, invariably industrious and thrifty. The Dutch, with the blood of martyrs flowing in their veins, came early in the 50s and here planted two new Hollandis and consecrated them to the service of God and to freedom of conscience. Here the Quakers have planted, along with their corn and oats, the seeds of a social economy which is proof against war, hard times, and high taxation. Here are whole communities of Scandinavians, who by their hardihood and pluck are daily revealing the secret of Gustavus Adolphus' invincibility. Here also, grouped in numerous coal-mining towns, are the negroes, leading their own separate home, school, church, and community life, daily demonstrating in an era of strikes and confusion of rights that, given an opportunity, there is no necessary work too hard for them to do.

But the social peculiarities of this typical Western State are not yet exhausted. In the southern portion of Iowa, grouped in and about the little city of Lamoni, are the anti-polygamy Mormons, or "Reorganized Church of Latter-Day Saints," who, under the wise leadership of a namesake of the first of their prophets, Joseph Smith, have built up a prosperous and apparently happy community life and are successfully proselyting in the East, in Canada, in England, and in the uttermost parts of the earth. Not far from Lamoni is an interesting remnant of the once-flourishing Icarian Community, a French experiment in communism which failed where similar experiments—notably the Amana Colony—have succeeded, because the Icarians lacked what the others have—namely, the cohesive power of a common religious belief. In the practical application of the all-things-in-common theory, the most conspicuously successful experiment made in the West, if not in the whole world, is that of the "Community of True Inspiration," known as the Amana Colony, a community spreading over several townships in eastern central Iowa, centering in eight villages in which prosperous manufacturing and mercantile enterprises provide a

lively home market for its farms and gardens. These enterprises constitute the one connecting link between the colonists and the outside world. This peculiar people speak the German tongue and are essentially German in thought and habits of life. After nearly a half century of conscientious labor for the common good, they are collectively rich and to all appearances contented with their lot.

All these seemingly irreconcilable elements, with others quite as peculiar but less prominent, far from proving an embarrassment or a source of weakness to the State, are on terms of peace and amity with their neighbors, and politically exert no more influence than their relative voting strength would lead one to expect. All are ideally acquiescent in the one essential of a republican commonwealth, majority rule.

III.

Said a bright young middle Western writer recently: "If I had ever lived or traveled abroad, or hunted elk, or fought Indians, or if I had had a touch of life on a ranch or in a mining camp, or if I had played the slumming rôle or the society rôle in Chicago or New York, or if I had faced death before Santiago, I might then have written stories editors would accept and people would read."

"Possibly, but not necessarily," was my guarded reply. I then went over the old ground so thoroughly and oft traversed. I referred to Jane Austen's circumscribed career and yet her ability to write novels which could win extravagant praise from even "great Scott" himself. I retold the story of Miss Wilkins' faithful picturing of humble home life in rural New England; of Miss Murfree's successful work among the mountains of Tennessee; of Mrs. Catherwood's ambition to crystallize into romance the history of Canada and of our own Northwest and her great and well-sustained success; of Miss French's success in painting familiar types of Western town life and later in actually getting at the heart of toil.

My young friend went away sorrowing. She could not see and would not believe that material for myriad novels and short stories is all about her—in the social complications of our farm and town life, ranging all the way from farce-comedy to tragedy; in the simple joys and deep pathos of lives shut in by distance from other lives; in the unbrotherly and artificial life of our larger cities—to counteract which the benevolent are struggling, singly, by families, and in associations, with more or less unwisdom, yet not altogether without success; in the gravelike quiet

and isolation of our shrouded prairies in winter ; in the grandeur and beauty of these sweeps of rolling prairie in flowery May and June ; in the annual miracle of waning summer—the forests of corn which in June and July are not, but in August rise before our wondering eyes as rose the forest of Dunsinane before the bewildered gaze of Macbeth.

Our few true artists are finding a wealth of material, not only on the farms and along the main-traveled roads, but also in the workshops and country stores and mines and quarries and forests, on our railroads, in our political campaigns, along the family doctor's country ride, in the summer Chautauqua assembly and camp-meeting, and the winter's inevitable revival season with its apparently inevitable alternate, the gay season ; in the ever-hopeful migrations of the young and ambitious and adventurous ; in the glad home-coming of the few and the sad return of the many ; in the trials and triumphs—and failures too—of the struggling schools and colleges, and the splendid loyalty of their students and graduates, oftentimes more noble than worldly wise ; in the all-absorbing contests of rival schools and colleges and towns and States and sections for physical and intellectual mastery ; in the mimic-soldier activities of national-guard life and in the actual-soldier experiences of youths who, because they are "tried and approved in action," are first to feel that sense of individual responsibility without which a government of the people would be a Utopian dream.

The true picturers of this intensely real life have themselves lived, or at least felt, that life. Naturally to them come words which reveal that life to their readers. They know, or at least for the time feel, the unrest and high ambition and wild longing of youth. They have not forgotten the secret prayer of the heart of love. They sadly or gladly recall a mother's woe or joy. They have been very close to sorrows, and therefore have in their hearts and on their pens the subtle antidote of sympathy for those who have unwisely loved and so have missed the greatest joy of living. Between the lines of their work they sing songs of consolation to them that mourn ; and to those who have fought their good fight of faith and yet have outwardly failed they speak by suggestion the word that inspires new hope and courage. By indirection they repeat the poet's "Never, never" to the mute, inglorious hero who, wearying of long-continued and unrecognized self-denial and sacrifice, finds himself asking the old question, "Is sacrifice vain?"

All this is but another form of the old truth—older than literature—that the really great crises

in life are those in which the soul poises itself, or finds itself poised, between two fates, one or the other of which must be chosen ; one leading upward toward the soul's ideal, which when realized is heaven, the other leading downward toward we know not what of ill or woe ; and that the true historian of such crises need not go away from home for the material out of which life histories are made.

IV.

Speaking in general terms, the things which are seen are temporal and belong to journalism : the eternal things, the things which are not seen with the physical eye, but are comprehended with the eye of the mind, belong to literature. The most influential journalist is willing to admit the ephemeral quality of his work. Only a general impression of its trend remains. But not so with literature. Let me repeat, in new combination of words, a platitude as old as the hills. Homer's lines, recited under the Cumæan poplars, outlast the city of Cumæ, outlast the very coin with which that city's wise men are said to have weighed the poet and found him wanting. In the privacy of our libraries we are free to admit that Shakespeare's Cæsars and Henrys and Richards are the only Richards and Henrys and Cæsars we know or care to know, though the historians have proven over and over again that as portraits they are not historically true. Schiller's Marie Stuart is to us the only Mary Queen of Scots, and we refuse against a stubborn array of evidence to accept the historical Mary of doubtful virtue. Our Wallace and our Bruce may be traced directly to "Scottish Chiefs," read with delight in our childhood—not to Scottish history. Tennyson has given us the only Arthur and the Table Round we really care to know. Who is the real historian of the Mohawk Valley—William L. Stone or Harold Frederic? What picture rises in your mind when the storming of Quebec is mentioned—that which the historian has presented or that which Gilbert Parker has painted? Who has the more vividly re-peopled our Northern and Western border in the time of Marquette and La Salle—Parkman or Mrs. Catherwood? Octave Thanet's "Western Town Types" and Hamlin Garland's pictures of country life, a quarter century or more ago and now, give us more than a history of the middle West ; they picture the real life of a pioneer people. Bret Harte's miners, Cable's creoles, Joel Chandler Harris' and Paul Dunbar's negroes, Eggleston's and Riley's Hoosiers, Thomas Nelson Page's Virginians, Miss Murfree's Tennesseans, Opie Reed's Kentuckians, Miss Wilkins' and Miss

Jewett's New Englanders, Mr. White's Kansans, Mrs. Peattie's Nebraskans, Octave Thanet's Arkansaw philosophers and Iowa farmers and mechanics, Mr. Garland's Iowa and Wisconsin villagers and backwoodsmen—all, together, are making an illustrated history of our country and the real life story of our time. Their work—not all of it, but the best of it—stands for the permanent in art. They are the many-voiced Homers of our era.

V.

But what of the possibilities of middle Western literature? There is the ever-living present with its myriad suggestions to the receptive mind, its kaleidoscopic combinations; and there is the doubly rich and almost wholly unworked past lying in fallow for the coming of those who have the skill and power to transform the fallow into fruitful fields.

There are two especially rich fields which belong to the writers of the middle West, either by right of inheritance or by reason of title acquired through long residence and close touch and sympathy. I refer to the heroic period in our history from 1861 to 1865, and to the equally heroic period prior to the War of the Rebellion.

Turn a moment to the early history which the many Mississippi and Missouri Valley pioneer associations are gathering and arranging and, with the aid of the press, are placing upon the printed page—crude stories of hardship, trials, and triumphs, taken as they fall from the lips of pioneers whose voices will soon be silenced in death. Many an ambitious writer will seek to infuse into this material the breath of life, and some will measurably succeed. In good time will come the Crocketts, the Parkers, the Harold Frederics, and the Weir Mitchells of this region who will picture for all coming time the pioneer heroes of these middle Western States and the brave, resultful life they led.

And the true artist of the future will not neglect to bring out prominently, in enduring word-painting and word-sculpture, the noble pioneer women of that period whom the silent terrors of vast solitudes, the night-cry of the wolf, and the more hideous war-whoop of the Indian could not daunt, who entered heart and soul into the plans and purposes of the pioneer home-makers and commonwealth-builders into whose care they had trustingly committed their lives and the destinies of those who might come after them.

Then there is the war epoch in middle Western history. There yet remain many thousands in this region who recall those four long, woeful years, from the tragic inevitableness of which

there was no escape and in their zeal for the cause of the Union no desire to escape.

Many of us can yet hear the bugle and the drum and fife, and can see, as though the call for troops came only yesterday, that grand uprising of young men—not common men, but embryo heroes, nerved to do and suffer and eager to take the supreme risk of death for "the cause." In mind we follow them, "with large steps crossing the prairies, crossing the West with springy gait," their "sinewy limbs clothed in blue." We recall the "sudden partings such as crush the life from out young hearts"—and old hearts too; the desolate homes; the family altars never again rekindled; the long watch of some for "the unreturning brave;" the general joy following the restoration of peace; the glad home-coming; the happiness unspeakable in hearts that had not dared to hope before; the renewed love life in the home; the broadening out of some under the rough discipline of war; the demoralization of others who, though brave in battle, proved weak before the insidious foes of youth that lurk in camp.

All this and more of individual experience has found as yet no lasting voice in middle Western literature. It lingers in the traditions of myriad midland homes and in the uncertain memory of surviving veterans, as related and rerepeated at soldiers' reunions and around Grand Army camp-fires.

This wealth of material will not soon be exhausted. It will not all be put into permanent literary form; but among the many attempts which will be made to picture our war epoch for all coming time, some Scott or Gilbert Parker will in good time appear, and he shall give the world a real heart story of the middle West during the heroic period of its history.

Harold Frederic says the poet precedes the novelist, because his task is easier. Though we may question the reason given, we cannot doubt the historical truth of the statement. Already one poet has sung in verse the story of the March to the Sea, a poem which is likely to remain throughout all coming time the epic of that most picturesque chapter in our war history. I know of nothing in the poetry of war more thrilling than Major Byers' description of the fall of Atlanta and of the after-scenes of that memorable progress through the heart of the South.*

VI.

The few who are actually making middle Western literature are not content with simply

* I learn that a second and carefully revised edition of "The March to the Sea" is soon to appear.

threshing the old straw of Greece and Rome and England. They are willing to leave to Virgil the bucolic loves of the picturesque sheep-tending period. They are not entering into competition with Theocritus or Anacreon. They are content to let Homer's heroes fight it out to the end under the walls of Troy. They are making no attempts to deal with the supernatural or the preternatural. They are satisfied to leave with the Greeks and Romans the amours and crimes of gods and heroes. They are leaving to Tasso and Scott and Bulwer the romance material of the Crusades. They are relying on Dante to present for all time that strange, fascinating refinement of horrors, the mediæval hell. They are leaving the Elizabethan period to the poets and dramatists who made that era glorious. They are pleased to leave the "land o' cakes and brither Scots" to Scott and Burns and to the new school of Scotch fictionists whom some critics, too near to get a good perspective, derisively term the kail-yard or cabbage-garden school. They are wisely leaving English life to Englishmen and Anglicized Americans, French life to Frenchmen and Frenchified Englishmen and Russians, the Eastern field to our own Eastern writers, the South to the splendid new school of native-born makers of literature, the far West to the few real interpreters of its varied and fast-changing life and to their Eastern imitators.

VII.

Let me conclude with a few characteristics of the middle Western literature of the future as prefigured in the middle Western literature of our time. It is, and at least for many decades must continue to be, strongly suggestive of the free outdoor life of this region. Apparently it never will make the mistake of some delineators of life on the plains and in the mountains to the west of us—that of confounding mere sound and fury with healthy resonance. It will continue to show more talent for the selection and utilization of material than deftness in the literary finisher's art. With rather more regard for generally accepted grammatical and rhetorical construction than some of its writers in the past have shown, it will never slavishly take its fashion of speech from the literary fashion delineators in the Eastern magazines. A virile creator of words and phrases as they are needed—no people more so—it will go on creating and forcing the products of its creation into the dictionaries and into the thought and speech of people in other sections and other countries.

Midland literature will continue to be, like the people from whom it emanates, direct, straightforward, and, in the best sense of the term, simple. It will continue to be broad, liberal, catholic, free from literary fads and fancies, free from mere cleverness, free from dialect as it is possible to be without injustice to the characters presented, using dialect not as a cover for vulgarity nor as a substitute for talent, but as a helper to readers who would catch the tone as well as the words of the characters presented.

Middle Western literature will continue to have the local touch which makes the setting of the scene clearly recognizable and is the sign-manual of its genuineness; but that touch will be combined with the universal quality which establishes the world-wide kinship of all true literature. Whatever its faults and failings, it will be true to life—to the life it aims to reflect. "Too true to life" say some who have been intellectually reared in the belief that idealism is inconsistent with realism and that realism is inconsistent with art. It will be broad as the world in its sympathies, yet possessed of sufficient local color to enable the reader, wherever he may be or however ignorant he may be of midland scenery and life, to feel the artist touch in the description and the nature touch in the character-sketching.

The literature of the middle West will continue to be, as it has been from the first, free from low suggestion. I doubt if it will ever even seek to learn the old-world trick of attractively picturing beauty in combination with devilishness and love with lust, and of begging questions raised by social conditions which defy the laws of God and set at naught the wisdom of the ages. If I may judge from the puritan simplicity which now marks the reading habits of this region, people of the middle West, I am safe in making the prediction that the literature which panders to man's lower nature will ever find the doors of midland homes securely closed and barred.

Not shrinking from the inevitable touch of sorrow without which the novel or the poem is untrue to life, our middle Western literature, like the men and women of this region, will continue to be defiantly optimistic in tone. Its evident mission will be to make life, on the whole, seem somewhat less hard, somewhat fuller of compensations for its inevitable woes; will incline busy men and women to be less self-centered, more sympathetic; will tend to refresh and strengthen the mind for new occasions and to inspire the soul with new courage for life's humdrum duties as well as for its crises.

LEADING ARTICLES OF THE MONTH.

THE INTERNATIONAL STRUGGLE FOR LIFE.

A VERY vivid and striking account of "the new struggle for life among the nations" is given in the *Fortnightly* "from an American standpoint" by Mr. Brooks Adams. The new era began with the collapse of France in 1870. England, without a rival in manufactures until 1873, had been investing abroad the surplus of her profits. Gradually foreign competition caused prices to fall, profits to shrink, and agriculture to wane in England. In 1886 British investors began to withdraw their foreign holdings. The displacement which followed led to the collapse in Argentina in 1890, in Australia in 1891, in the United States in 1893, and last of all in India.

THE PERIL OF A GLUT.

Now "all the energetic races have been plunged into a contest for the possession of the only markets left open capable of absorbing manufactures, since all are forced to encourage exports to maintain themselves."

"How long English accumulations will last is immaterial, since in one form or another they will doubtless suffice for the immediate future. The upshot of the whole matter, therefore, is that America has been irresistibly impelled to produce a large industrial surplus—a surplus, should no change occur, which will be larger in a few years than anything ever before known. Upon the existence of this surplus hinges the future, for the United States must provide sure and adequate outlets for her products or be in danger of gluts more dangerous to her society than many panics such as 1873 or 1893."

CUBA AND THE PRICE OF SUGAR.

The writer illustrates the danger by tracing the Spanish-American War, with all its momentous consequences, to German bounties on beet-root sugar. These first lowered prices and increased production in the West Indies. Then Germany doubled her bounties and plunged the West Indies into despair. The whole economic system of Cuba was dislocated, revolt was precipitated, and war was the outcome.

A COALITION CENTERED IN BERLIN.

Mr. Adams argues:

"If, however, the stoppage of the outlet of the export trade of so petty a portion of the earth's surface as the West Indies produced the catastrophes of the last four years, the future

course of the United States, with its vast and growing surplus, becomes the most momentous question of the age. . . . The surplus must seek a vent abroad, and there are clear indications that a great coalition is coming into being whose aim it is to exclude the United States from those countries which should be her natural outlet."

Her natural outlet is westward; the coalition's outlet is eastward. The two rivals meet on the Pacific's eastern shores: "Northern Europe and Asia, from the Bay of Biscay to the Yellow Sea, is solidifying into an economic mass whose heart lies at Berlin."

ITS POLICY OF EXCLUSION.

"Whether it be upon the Rhine or the Amour, the policy of this Eastern civilization is the same. It is the old policy of Napoleon—the policy of exclusion. No better example could be found than the aggressions of Germany, who, since the consolidation of 1870, has deliberately ruined the West Indies by forcing her bounty-fed sugar on foreigners, while seeking by every device to exclude foreign products from her markets. Had the West Indies themselves or Great Britain, their protector, been able to coerce Germany into abandoning her abnormal exports, the islands of the Gulf of Mexico would be as rich and happy as of yore. The same danger, on a vaster scale, threatens every exporting nation which allows its outlets to be closed, and a little consideration will suffice to show that in the case of the United States this danger is both real and near.

"Eastern Asia now appears, without much doubt, to be the only district likely soon to be able to absorb any great increase of manufactures, and accordingly eastern Asia is the prize for which all the energetic nations are grasping. If the continental coalition wins, that coveted region will be closed to their rivals. Should it be so closed, the pressure caused by the stoppage of the current which has so long run westward might shake American society to its foundation."

THE TREND TO COLLECTIVISM.

Mr. Adams observes that civilization has advanced by two processes—the individual and the collective. The latter marks the eastward powers:

"The Anglo-Saxon has been the most individual of races, and it reached high fortune under conditions which fostered individuality to a supreme degree. Such conditions prevailed when the world was vacant and steam began to make rapid movement possible; but all must perceive

that as masses solidify the qualities of the pioneer will cease to be those that command success.

"The concentration whose result is an elimination of waste is nothing but a movement toward collectivism, and the relative rise of the peoples who excel in collective methods has been accordingly contemporaneous with the advent of the great trusts in the West. Perhaps the best example of the success of the collective method is the centralization of Germany and the organization of Russia."

STATE SOCIALISM—EAST OR WEST.

The social bearing of the whole paper appears in its closing sentences. If America is forced to digest her surplus produce, she will have to compete with her rivals in cost of domestic life, industrial production, and public administration.

"In such a competition success can only be won by surpassing the enemy in his own method or in that concentration which reduces waste to a minimum. Such a concentration might conceivably be effected by the growth and amalgamation of great trusts until they absorbed the government, or it might be brought about by the central corporation, called the government, absorbing the trust. In either event the result would be approximately the same. The eastern and western continents would be competing for the most perfect system of state socialism."

"THE WHITE MAN'S BURDEN."

COMMENTING on Mr. Rudyard Kipling's poem published in *McClure's* for February, Mr. W. T. Stead says in the *English Review of Reviews*:

"It is an international document of the first order of importance. It is a direct appeal to the United States to take up the policy of expansion. It puts the matter on the highest and most unselfish grounds. The poet has idealized and transfigured imperialism. He has shown its essence to be not lordship, but service. We can recall no nobler setting forth of the intrinsic ministry of empire. The whole presentation is steeped in the spirit of self-abnegation and self-sacrifice. It will be strange if these seven stanzas do not prove more than a match for all the millions and all the eloquence of anti-expansionists like Mr. Carnegie and Mr. Bryan. The poet has taken sure aim, and it is in the conscience of the American people that his bolt will lodge.

"Empire over the undeveloped peoples is 'the white man's burden.' This is the burden Mr. Kipling bids our kin take up. He bids them send forth the pick of their sons, that in the exile of remote provinces they may supply

the wants of the conquered races and train 'the sullen peoples half devil and half child.' He bids them learn the lesson of unostentatious service, of frank, unthreatening intercourse, and of untiring altruism. Police wars, campaigns against famine, the battle with pestilence and with ancient sloth and stupidity—these are the arduous duties to which he invites American energies. He offers only the old reward, the hatred and censure and misunderstanding of the peoples you try to benefit; but he reminds them of the solemn fact that their conduct decides the judgment which the subject races will form of the white man's religion and civilization. By this master-stroke Mr. Kipling has divested the imperial vocation of the false tinsel and glitter with which it is too often associated, and reveals it in its naked austerity as a hard and thankless task performed under constraint of conscience and of God."

AMERICA'S DUTY TO HER NEW DEPENDENCIES.

CAPTAIN MAHAN writes in the *Engineering Magazine* for January on "The Relations of the United States to Their New Dependencies," drawing the illustrations of most of his propositions from the records of the two principal colonizing nations of modern times, Great Britain and Spain. The main line of thought developed in Captain Mahan's article is indicated in the following paragraphs:

"The task is great; who is sufficient for it? The writer believes firmly in the ultimate power of ideas. Napoleon is reported to have said: 'Imagination rules the world.' If this be generally so, how much more the true imaginations which are worthy to be called ideas! There is a nobility in man which welcomes the appeal to beneficence. May it find its way quickly now to the heads and hearts of the American people before less worthy ambitions fill them; and, above all, to the kings of men, in thought and in action, under whose leadership our land makes its giant strides. There is in this no Quixotism. Materially, the interest of the nation is one with its beneficence; but if the ideas get inverted and the nation sees in its new responsibilities, first of all, markets and profits, with incidental resultant benefit to the natives, it will go wrong. Through such mistakes Great Britain passed. She lost the United States; she suffered bitter anguish in India; but India and Egypt testify to-day to the nobility of her repentance. Spain repented not. The examples are before us. Which shall we follow?

"And is there not a stimulus to our imagina-

tion and to high ambition to read, as we easily may, how the oppressed have been freed and the degraded lifted in India and in Egypt, not only by political sagacity and courage, but by administrative capacity directing the great engineering enterprises which change the face of a land and increase a hundredfold the opportunities for life and happiness? The profession of the writer and the subject consequently of most of his writing stands for organized force, which if duly developed is the concrete expression of the nation's strength. But while he has never concealed his opinion that the endurance of civilization during a future far beyond our present foresight depends ultimately upon due organization of force, he has ever held and striven to say that such force is but the means to an end, which end is durable peace and progress and therefore beneficence."

A FRENCH VIEW OF ANGLO-SAXON "IMPERIALISM."

THE first article in the *Contemporary Review* is an impassioned appeal by M. de Presensé for a better understanding between England and France. He had hoped that after France had retrieved the blunder of Fashoda, magnanimity on one side and regret on the other might have led to a new era of mutual good-will. He laments bitterly that such is not the case.

THE UNITED STATES "DRUNK WITH GLORY."

He declares that everywhere, even in the too rare parts of the world, where we thought Freedom had planted her standard, we are looking upon a retrograde movement which puts us back some centuries:

"In the United States of America we see the intoxication of the new strong wine of warlike glory carrying a great democracy off its feet and raising the threatening specter of militarism, with its fatal attendant, Cæsarism, in the background. Under the pretext of 'manifest destiny' the great republic of the western hemisphere is becoming unfaithful to the principles of her founders, to the precedents of her constitutional life, to the traditions which have made her free, glorious, and prosperous. The seductions of imperialism are drawing the United States toward the abyss where all the great democracies of the world have found their end. The cant of Anglo-Saxon alliance, of the brotherhood-in-arms of English-speaking people, is serving as a cloak to the nefarious designs of those who want to cut in two the grand motto of Great Britain, *Imperium et Libertas* and to make *Imperium* swallow *Libertas*.

ENGLAND "INTOXICATED WITH POWER."

"In the United Kingdom a similar tendency is at work. Everybody sees that the present England is no longer the England—I do not say of Cobden or Bright, but of Peel, Russell, Palmerston, Derby, or even Disraeli. A kind of intoxication of power has seized the people. Mr. Chamberlain has known how to take the flood in time and to ride the crest of the new wave. The Unionist party is disposed to believe that it is to the interest of the privileged classes to nurse the pride of empire: first, because they govern it and profit by it; secondly, and chiefly, because nothing diverts more surely the spirit of reform than the imperialist madness. It is a curious thing, but a fact beyond dispute, that when the masses are on the verge of rising in their majesty and asking for their rights, the classes have only to throw into their eyes the powder of imperialism and raise the cry of 'The fatherland in danger' in order to bring them once more, meek and submissive, to their feet.

THE FRENCH FIEND AND THE ENGLISH.

"But what I want to insist upon here is that just as in England it is imperialism—that is to say, the foe of true democracy, of freedom, and of social progress—which is at the bottom of the anti-French agitation, so in France it is nationalism—that is to say, the party of military and clerical reaction—which is flirting with a German alliance and working for a rupture with England. Consequently on both sides of the channel and in the whole world the fate of liberalism, or in other terms the future of civilization, is absolutely connected with the state of the relations of our two countries."

THE PEACE CRUSADE IN EUROPE.

THE "Looker-on" in *Blackwood* discusses the Russian peace proposals. He insists that "after inquiry, as before, the motives of the Czar's proposal may be suspected with propriety." But the writer does not content himself with mere negative criticism. He has a positive suggestion to make:

"Yet the Czar might do more for peace than any potentate on earth could he turn his mind in another direction. He might make a new map of his enormous dominions, including Manchuria, itself large enough, fertile enough, rich and populous enough to form a little kingdom. And, map in hand, he might proclaim that in return for a pledge of non-interference with any part of his possessions, or with their government in any shape, he would bind himself in similar engagements to all the world—seeking no extension of

territory or dominion for twenty years. Nothing that he can invent would do half as much for peace as that, if truly meant. We know of two great and powerful communities, at the least, who would listen gladly to such an offer; while as for Russia herself, it is certain that all the resources and energies of her government, fully employed for twenty years, could not over-improve her vast estate. But we need not look for such a Russian peace proposal as that."

Opposition in England.

The editor of the *National Review* remarks in his monthly chronicle:

"Amid all this turmoil of international jealousies, rivalries, amities, and complications, the voice of the peacemaker sounds oddly. The Czar's proposal for a conference to consider the limitation and reduction of armaments continues to be the subject of the wildest eulogy and not much more sober ridicule. Mr. Stead and his 'crusaders' are pervading the country, vulgarizing the movement by absurd perversions and hysterical exaggerations. In their excitement some of the 'crusaders' talk, as if to 'strengthen the hands' of the Czar by uttering eloquent platitudes on English platforms were likely to banish war from the earth forever, and as if the Czar himself, instead of being a sensible young ruler, anxious at once to do an excellent stroke of business for his own empire and, perhaps, something for the world at large, were a crowned saint and hero."

"As against the crusaders, some of the astute skeptics of the daily press continue to repeat, every few days, that the peace rescript was only the result of a deep-laid plan to get Russia out of a difficulty and, perhaps, to get England into one. Whatever truth there may be in this view of the matter, or at any rate in one part of it, there is no occasion to keep reiterating it, as though there were nothing else in the Czar's proposals. . . . Yet though the Czar may have got on the wrong lines in his details, the underlying idea is by no means absurd or even impracticable. . . . Universal peace will be as far off as ever after the Czar's conference, and universal disarmament no nearer. But a serious consideration of the possibility of revising the rules and conditions of warfare is really called for, and there is no reason why the discussion of this subject should not produce some practical and beneficial results."

A Crusade More Needed.

The *United Service Magazine* thinks that from the point of view of Great Britain's true interests, "surely the suppression of such serious

national calamities as the late strikes in the engineering and coal trades are far more worthy of a crusade than the Utopian dream of peace enforced by general agreement, which will never be realized so long as human nature is human nature. Though they do honor to the heart and mind of their august author, the "disarmament" proposals will not do away with the truth of the old Roman adage, *Si vis pacem, para bellum*."

War Desirable?

Mr. Edward Markwick, in the *New Century Review*, argues to show that the abolition of war is not only impossible, but it is not desirable. War must be regarded as part of those vast operations which Nature ceaselessly carries on in the developing and shaping of the universe. Her great purpose is the fostering of strength—not physical strength alone, but the combination of moral, intellectual, and physical strength. Nations, to live, must work; to prosper, must trade; to keep their prosperity, must be able and willing to fight. Strife must mark the development of the future as of the past.

"War the Supreme Test of Value."

Mr. H. F. Wyatt follows in the same strain in the *Nineteenth Century*. He sets up "War as the Supreme Test of National Value." War, he declares, is simply a phase in that tremendous and ceaseless process of competition which prevails alike on sea and land:

"Unless the vigorous nation or race can continue, as throughout history, to expand and grow stronger at the expense of the decaying nation or race, the fundamental condition of human advance will not be fulfilled, and a state of stagnancy, ending in social death, will be substituted for a state of progress."

"The only means, revealed to us by past experience, whereby the vigorous people has supplanted the weaker, has been war, without which change and movement must have ceased."

"Change and movement, the growth of those who use their opportunities at the expense of those who abuse them, are as essential now and in succeeding times as in the past."

"It is for the advocates of universal peace to show whether by any and what method decaying nations and states can be persuaded to abandon their territories, possessions, and privileges without fighting for them."

Nevertheless Mr. Wyatt admits that there are potent agencies at work which make for an "ultimate and far-off unity" among men, when mankind will have been welded into one homogeneous whole, and the causes of conflict will have been removed. "But for us," he says,

"the striving dwellers in a vigorous and moving present, such speculations can have, after all, but an academic interest."

"A Sentimental Absurdity."

But the cream of all the criticisms on the peace crusade is to be found in Sir Henry Howorth's "Plain Words About the Czar's New Gospel of Peace" in the *Nineteenth Century*. He declares that the new agitation suggests an *opéra bouffe* on a grand scale, and he speaks of it as a pantomime. After referring to "hysterical people and hysterical movements," to "effeminate agitations," to "gush and sentiment," he continues:

"We are at this moment threatened with a new epidemic of this kind in which the man-woman or the woman-man is very much to the front, and which is being generated by certain well-known masters in the art of advertising pretentious forms of sham philanthropy, while their dupes consist in the main of estimable and amiable people who spend most of their lives in praying not for their own sins, but for the sins of other people, and in weeping over a world so much worse in every way than that in which they themselves live. It is, perhaps, well that some cold water from somewhere should be poured upon this new form of sentimental absurdity before the temperature gets too hot for control. It will at least save us from ridicule at the hands of our neighbors presently. The occasion of the new campaign or pantomime, whichever is thought the most appropriate term, is the recent invitation by the Russian Emperor to a general rubbing of noses and exchange of fine sentiments on the subject of peace and good-will among men."

He grants that we have to do with a genuine, if crude, impulse of a young and generous sovereign; but autocrat though he be, he has less initiative of government than President McKinley. In Russia the bureaucracy rules, and its wishes and intentions the Czar has entirely misinterpreted. The writer then passes in review the various augmentations and improvements of armaments now going forward in Russia, Germany, Austria, France, and the United States, and declares:

"Everywhere, therefore, there is a movement in the direction of increased armaments at the very time when everybody is belauding the Czar's rescript and replying in sympathetic terms to his invitation. . . . As a witty Irish judge said to me a few days ago: 'It is very much like a perfervid teetotal chairman addressing a dinner of the league while the waiters are engaged in filling every man's glass up with whisky.'"

Sir Henry Howorth goes on to rehearse the

more palpably obvious difficulties which attend the realization of the Czar's ideals. He concludes by saying:

"The trouble is that all this bastard enthusiasm among a very limited and very largely senseless class in this country may be mistaken by Nicholas the Third [*sic*], as a similar movement was mistaken by Nicholas the First, for the voice of the English people and of responsible English statesmen. . . . The only thing to guard against is that august foreigners should not mistake our real purpose because we have so many ingenuous people among us. '*Plus apud nos vera ratio valeat quam vulgi opinio*,' said a wiser man than most of us."

AUSTRIA: ITS KAISER AND ITS MISSION.

THERE is a suggestive article in the *Quarterly Review* on the Austrian empire, in which the character of the Emperor is set in a strange light. True to the unhappy traditions of the unhappy Hapsburgs, "The Emperor of Austria is not, as a general rule, remarkable for keeping an open mind. Only a few months ago the writer of this article was in a position to judge how the inherent difficulties of governing the Austrian empire have been rendered more difficult still by the impossibility of getting the sovereign to listen and give due weight to statements of disagreeable facts."

AN EXTRAORDINARY TREATY.

As a proof of his indecision of character is instanced an extraordinary compact in 1866:

"On June 12, some days before the outbreak of war with Russia, he concluded a treaty with Napoleon III., in which it was stipulated that Venice should be ceded to France for the purpose of being handed over to Italy, no matter whether the Austrian armies were victorious or not. The text of this treaty has never yet received the attention it deserves, but when the historians of the next century come to deal with it, we are much mistaken if they will not all of them pronounce it to be the most marvelous state document of our time. It is almost incredible that when the whole strength of the empire was required to meet the Prussian attack, a large portion of the army should have been used against Italy, although the government in Vienna had already made up its mind to cede the ancient city of Venice and the territory adjacent to it, the possession of which by Austria was the cause of war with Italy. . . . This treaty makes it absolutely clear that the war in Italy of 1866 was waged not in the interests of Austria, but in those of the Pope."

INTOLERANCE OF FIRST-CLASS ABILITY.

A still less estimable trait is next referred to :

"One of the marked characteristics of the reign of the present Emperor of Austria is that the moment a minister becomes really powerful his fall is always at hand. The Emperor has invariably failed to support a leading minister just at the moment when that minister's policy required his most complete adhesion in order that it should be successful. He withdrew, for instance, his support from Schmerling at the most critical moment. Beust was dismissed just as he had brought about the overthrow of the ministry of Hohenwart, at a time when it was a prime necessity to take up a firm, or at least clear, position as regards the Slav population of the empire. Count Andrassy, in many respects one of the most interesting statesmen of the reign, who had rendered exceptional services to the whole empire by his moderating influence on his Hungarian countrymen, was forced to leave office just as he had concluded the alliance with Germany. An unswerving adherence to the governing idea of the policy of Andrassy and its application to internal questions would certainly have averted some of the pressing troubles of the present hour. But the Emperor Francis Joseph never could tolerate a minister of really first-class ability. In this respect he contrasts most unfavorably with his contemporary, King William I. of Prussia."

An ugly story is told of the way in which Benedek, who might have been successful in Italy, was forced to command the army doomed to Sadowa, lest a reverse inflicted on Archduke Albrecht might react unfavorably on the dynasty.

The writer declares that "the aim of Count Thun at the present moment is to transform the Austrian empire into a Catholic Slav power, to be ruled by the feudal nobility and the priests." Against this design the reviewer urgently warns the Germans to combine.

A MEDIATOR AMONG THE POWERS.

Despite the gloomy view taken by the writer of the character of the dynasty, he has a cheery estimate of the mission still reserved for Austria. This is none other than that of a general mediator of peace between the great powers. Germany is commercially interested in the extension of Austria to Salonica :

"Austria has also considerable interest in favoring an Anglo-German alliance, for it is certainly within the bounds of possibility that really friendly and intimate relations between England and Germany would, through the good offices of the latter power, facilitate an arrangement between England and Russia which, in the in-

terests of civilization, should certainly be attempted."

The crisis in the fortunes in the Austrian empire will, the writer thinks, receive a satisfactory solution:

"When the time arrives Austria will have a great and honorable part to play in international life. She may bring about a pacific settlement of the Eastern question and assist in maintaining the peace of the world. The new century will witness the rivalry of four great empires—the English, the German, the Russian, and that of the United States. A regenerated and enlightened Austria might do much to reconcile many of the conflicting interests of these great powers."

A DIPLOMATIC INDISCRETION.

A GOOD deal of astonishment and no little indignation was caused in Italy by an article entitled "Diplomatic Reminiscences," from the pen of M. Albert Billot, in the first January number of the *Revue des Deux Mondes*. It will be remembered that M. Billot was the French ambassador to the Quirinal up to a year ago.

In this article M. Billot evidently intends to claim for himself the chief credit of bringing about the recent commercial agreement between France and Italy. If that were all, the article might pass without comment as a curious exhibition of personal vanity. But M. Billot goes on to give a summary of Franco-Italian relations since 1882, and in the course of this he says that his object when he came to represent France in Rome was to prepare the way for a *rapprochement* between Italy and France in anticipation of the moment when, in 1892, the expiration of the triple-alliance treaty should afford Italy "a propitious occasion to regain her liberty of action and, without breaking with the central powers, to remove all causes of misunderstanding with France." The accession of the Marquis di Rudini to power in 1891 seemed to render the realization of this project practically certain. Unfortunately the extreme parties in Italy began to get up noisy demonstrations with the view of influencing the crown against the triple alliance, but the only effect of this was to induce Di Rudini to checkmate his adversaries by consenting, eleven months before the expiration of the triple-alliance treaty, to its renewal for no less a period than twelve years.

ITALY AND FRANCE.

M. Billot then proceeds naively to explain that this renewal of the triple alliance obliged him to relinquish his attempts to detach Italy from Germany, and to try the other policy of binding

Italy to France by her own interests, so that in the event of a European conflict consideration for her own welfare would prevent her from breaking with France. "There remained at least the resource of creating in Italy interests opposed to the triple alliance, thus paralyzing the action of Italy in a certain degree." This new line, according to M. Billot, was prosecuted by him in negotiations with the Marquis di Rudini, the Marquis Visconti Venosta, and Signor Luzzatti, and at the end of 1897 he was able to assure his government that Italy acquiesced in the conditions formulated by France with a view to the projected *entente*. Therefore, he concludes, he is the principal author of that *entente*, which has now become an accomplished fact.

THE DECLINE AND FALL OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

IN the thousandth number of *Blackwood* appears a paper of some distinction, which is entitled "From the New Gibbon," and in a style resonant of the old Gibbon recounts the apparent glory and veiled decadence of the British empire at the present time. It begins:

"The close of the nineteenth century beheld the British empire at the highest pitch of its prosperity. The records of every contemporary nation celebrate, while they envy, the multitude of its subjects and the orderly felicity of its citizens. Its frontiers comprehended the fairest regions of the earth, and its authority extended alike over the most dutiful of daughter-peoples and the wildest and most sequestered barbarians."

After a page of eloquent expatiation in this strain the writer proceeds:

"It was scarcely possible that the eyes of contemporaries should discern in the public felicity the latent causes of decay and corruption. To the vulgar mind the British empire was a triumphant proof of the possibility, as of the blessings, of a wise democracy; yet in that very process of democracy were inherent the seeds of ruin."

THE TYPE OF IMPERIAL DECAY.

The veil of make-believe enables *Blackwood* to "say things" about the colonial secretary which its loyal Unionism might have feared to express less indirectly:

"The empire, that magnificent fabric founded upon the generous impulse to conquer and to rule, was now formally regarded as a mere machine for the acquisition of pounds sterling. A Palmerston and a Disraeli had been the spokesmen of the earlier imperialism; the latter found its mouth-piece in a Chamberlain. The masterful truculence of the British gentleman and the opu-

lent imagination of the Anglicized Jew this generation cheerfully exchanged for the ambitions of a manufacturer fostered by the arts of a demagogue. Gifted with an extraordinary intuition of the changing predilections of his countrymen, Chamberlain was enabled to turn, to the advantage of his own popularity, the flood of patriotism which rose in the decade between the first and second jubilees of Queen Victoria. He became the high-priest of what was fondly saluted as the new imperialism, on the lips of whose votaries British empire was synonymous with British commerce."

DEGENERACY IN SPORT.

The insidious poison of free-trade principles ate up the peasantry, swelled the cities, and debilitated the city worker:

"The effects of life in cities were apparent and pernicious. But for the unbroken attestation of both printed and pictured records, it would be difficult, indeed, to credit the full horrors exhibited by such districts as Lancashire and the Black Country at the end of the nineteenth century. In sport, as in its analogue, war, the British degenerated with frightful rapidity. . . . The Briton found his pleasure in bestriding a bicycle instead of a horse, in striking a tennis-ball instead of a wild-fowl; nor was he even sensible of the degradation that could prefer a mechanical toy to a living creature with a will independent of yet comfortable to his own."

THE CHEAP MAGAZINE.

The next passage we quote is highly characteristic of *Blackwood*:

"The last outrage upon the language of Shakespeare and Fielding was a swarm of periodical leaflets concocted of illiterate novelettes, unmeaning statistics, American jests, and infantile puzzles. They were consumed in prodigious quantities by the lower orders, and, by ruining the business of those who purveyed sincere if not masterly compositions, contributed more than any other cause to the debasement and final extinction of English letters."

"THE GLOOMIEST AUSPICES."

With this dirge the paper draws toward its close:

"With the proud spirit of empire sunk into the narrow greed of the shareholder; with physical force at its ebb, sports corrupted, and martial spirit tamed; with domestic business so organized that it stifled individuality and fostered dishonest miserliness among traders and invited the depravity of customers; with elegant manners and polite letters a tasteless echo of the half-for-

gotten past, the British empire entered upon the twentieth century under the gloomiest auspices. To the acuter eyes of succeeding generations that gloom is heightened by the reflection that the mutterings of the coming earthquake were all unheard by contemporaries; that they prided themselves on the greatness of their dominion and hugged the specious perfection of their civilization. Yet decline was already accomplished and irremediable, and fall was but too surely impending."

THE BRITISH VOLUNTEER SOLDIER.

SIR HOWARD VINCENT is quoted by Mr. Frank Banfield in *Cassell's* for February as expressing a high appreciation of the worth of England's volunteer army:

"Sir Howard was strong on the point that though there were thirteen hundred commissions vacant in the volunteers, it was not a very serious matter at all. We could easily, on the outbreak of hostilities, fill up every vacancy. The young Englishman of the better classes, who is a born officer, abounds. In Sir Howard's opinion no other country in the world, making no exception whatever, possesses anything like the same quality of man in the same quantity. We have it in superabundance. Any day you might collect it to any extent from the side pavements of Piccadilly and Pall Mall."

Mr. Banfield summarizes the situation from Sir Howard Vincent's point of view very much in this wise:

"We have something like a quarter of a million men in the ranks of the volunteers, whose numbers in the event of a national emergency would be raised to about a million by the return to service of ex-volunteers, all of whom would have had the advantage of previous military training. Owing to the difficulty which an aggressive military power would have in finding sufficient transport, there would be a certain amount of time, which may be approximately put at three months, during which to get our men into a state of thorough fitness to take the field. This work would be much facilitated by our applying, on a larger scale, the already received practice of forming provisional battalions.

UNSURPASSED FIGHTING MATERIAL.

"Short though we may be of commissioned officers at this moment, a state of war would give us at once a superabundance. We want ranges, it is true, and are in arrears in the matter of artillery, but the government are alive to our necessities and may be looked to to apply some remedy for this weakness, as also for the defective organization of regimental units as regards strength.

Cavalry in a country so much inclosed as ours would be somewhat at a discount. Altogether, then, it will be seen that though all our regulars and militia depart from us for foreign service under the stress of the exigencies of a colossal struggle, we should not by any means be necessarily helpless, but with the time which, in the nature of things, would be at our disposal, might hope to make the lot of any invading force a singularly unenviable one. No continental army certainly has fighting material of quite the same class as we have in our volunteers. In many respects the volunteers leave our own militia and regulars far behind. No one who has seen the London Scottish or the Queen's Westminsters can have any doubt that man for man our volunteers are hard to match anywhere. There is, perhaps, something lacking, but this the government mean to make good, and it is satisfactory to know that the apprehension that our country might suddenly be 'rushed' by a foe is rather a nightmare of the alarmist than a practical possibility."

DEWEY'S VICTORY COMPARED WITH NELSON'S AT ABOUKIR.

THE March *Harper's* contains the second chapter of Hon. Henry Cabot Lodge's history of the Spanish-American War, which brings the recital up to the completion of the fight at Manila between Dewey and the Spanish fleet, and the excellent and thorough account given the action by the author shows that this history is to be primarily a story of fighting itself, rather than a more broadly conceived treatment of the causes and conditions of the struggle between Spain and America. In his *résumé* of the relative Spanish and American forces at Manila, Senator Lodge seems to conclude that the victory was more notable than Nelson's at Aboukir, with which he compares Dewey's exploit. While Dewey had the advantage in weight of metal and heavy guns, while Nelson was slightly inferior to his antagonists in these features, still the British fleet at Aboukir equaled its foes in the number of ships, while the Spaniards outnumbered Dewey two to one and had more men engaged in action. "A far more important difference was that while Nelson had only the French fleet to deal with, the Spaniards at Manila were supported by powerful, strongly manned shore batteries, with modern rifled guns, some of very large caliber. This last fact, too much overlooked, made the odds against Dewey very heavy, even after the two mines had exploded without result."

Senator Lodge continues:

"Both Dewey and Nelson hunted down the enemy and fought him at anchor where they

found him. Nelson entered an open roadstead by daylight, began his action at sunset, and fought on in the darkness. Dewey ran past powerful entrance forts and up a deep bay in the darkness, and fought his battle in daylight. Neither took the enemy by surprise, for Admiral Montojo's report shows that he had tried Subig Bay and given it up, and had then made every preparation possible to meet the Americans at Cavite under the shelter of the batteries. Nelson practically destroyed the French fleet, but Admiral Villeneuve escaped the next morning with two ships of the line and two frigates, and there was only one English ship, the *Zealous*, not enough for the purpose, in condition to follow them. Dewey absolutely destroyed every Spanish ship, including the transport *Mindanao*, and captured the other transport, the *Manila*. He silenced all the land batteries and took Cavite. Aboukir had its messengers of death in the escaping French ships; Manila had none. Absolute completeness like this cannot be surpassed.

NOT ALL DUE TO BAD SPANISH GUNNERY.

"The Spaniards admitted a loss of six hundred and thirty-four killed and wounded in ships and forts, while the Americans had none killed and only eight wounded, all on the *Baltimore*. The American ships were hit several times, but not one was seriously injured, much less disabled. This has been attributed to the extremely bad marksmanship of the Spaniards, and has been used to explain Dewey's victory. It is easy to exaggerate the badness of the Spanish gunnery. They seem, as a matter of fact, to have shot well enough until the Americans opened upon them. The shells which struck the *Baltimore* effectively were both fired before that ship replied in the second round. But when the American fire began, it was delivered with such volume, precision, and concentration that the Spanish fire was actually smothered and became wholly wild and ineffective. The great secret of the victory was the deadly accuracy and rapidity of the American gunners, which has always been characteristic of the American navy, as was shown in the frigate duels of 1812, of which the United States won against England eleven out of thirteen.

"This great quality was not accidental, but due to skill, practice, and national aptitude. True to the great principle of Nelson and Farragut, Dewey went straight after his enemy, to fight the hostile fleet wherever found. In the darkness he went boldly into an unfamiliar harbor, past powerful batteries whose strength his best information had magnified, over mine fields the extent and danger of which he did not and could not know."

A SPANISH VIEW OF THE SANTIAGO NAVAL FIGHT.

ONE of the leading Spanish magazines, *La España Moderna*, contains in its January number a carefully written article upon the "Causes of the Disaster," with special reference to the presence of Cervera's fleet at Santiago. An editorial foot-note advises us that a portion of the article is suppressed, as the Spanish military authorities would not permit its publication. We have made abstracts of the more interesting features of the article, as follows:

"The most critical period of the war was that of operations by sea and land upon Santiago de Cuba. It was the period of decisive events—a period of such importance that if things had taken another turn we might be now making an honorable peace with our enemies. Nor is it necessary to make great efforts to demonstrate that if the Yankees were made to suffer a defeat at the beginning, Spain might have presented propositions for peace based on her renunciation of Cuba which would have satisfied our adversary. He would have hastened to accept them without demanding more territory or setting foot in Porto Rico, without wishing to possess the Philippines, and without imposing upon us the payment of the debt of a country whose revenues are not ours to enjoy or administer.

"Once the stupidity was committed of entering the harbor of Santiago de Cuba, whether in obedience to orders, through scarcity of coal, or to reprovision the vessels, ordinary prudence dictated departure while it was easy to escape from the perilous situation.

THE SPANISH NAVY BECOMES OUR OBJECTIVE.

"Notwithstanding the popular enthusiasm produced by the news of Cervera's arrival at Santiago, and despite official enthusiasm, which was more incomprehensible, the imminent risk which the squadron ran if it did not retire in all haste from that port was so evident that it could not have been unknown to the commander or to those who exercised supreme authority. What was the situation? The Spaniards were in an attitude of expectancy, awaiting the offensive step which sooner or later the Americans should take against Cuba. The troops were prepared for the invasion of the island, but uncertainty as to the point where the Cape Verde squadron might appear left the Yankees indecisive. Before invading the island it was necessary for them to destroy our squadron or else be certain that it was sufficiently far away as to be unable to spoil their plan. Our squadron gave the Americans a definite objective. When they knew its whereabouts with certainty it was evident that they

would send a superior fleet to Cuba, and it was easy to foresee that, once blockaded, Cervera's squadron would constitute a prize to excite Yankee cupidity. And besides, the Americans were not such fools as not to appreciate the fact that an opportunity was presented to kill two birds with one stone—destroy the fleet and effect a landing in the island. Moreover, Santiago was not in such condition for defense as Havana, and the enemy attacked us where we were weakest because we brought him there. Indeed, the arrival—or more properly speaking the prolonged stay—of the squadron at Santiago de Cuba was the direct and immediate occasion of the disaster.

SPANISH REASONS FOR ENTERING SANTIAGO BAY.

"Why did our fleet go to Santiago and remain there? In a book recently published ('Battles and Capitulation of Santiago de Cuba.' By José Müller) the author attempts to exculpate the Spanish navy from blame, and says Cervera went to that port because of the scarcity of fuel. This reason might explain his entrance, but not his stay in the harbor; and if it excuses the admiral it constitutes a frightful charge against our Navy Department. To send ships to battle without reserves of fuel is criminal.

"Once in the port, however, the most ardent desire of the admiral should have been to get out of it. Is the admiral or the department guilty of allowing the squadron to be blockaded? We do not know, but some one is responsible for the stay of the cruisers at Santiago during all the time (and it was not little) which the enemy took before he caught them in the rat-trap. From May 19 to 27 the mouth of the harbor was entirely free from the enemy. Schley's division arrived on the 27th, and Sampson did not appear there, according to his own official report, until June 1. That is to say, for eight days the coast was clear, and for the four following Cervera would have had to battle with Schley's division alone.

OPPORTUNITIES FOR ESCAPE.

"Even when Schley arrived on the 27th persistent vigilance was not maintained at the mouth of the harbor, for the author already quoted, who was an eye-witness, says that the Yankees kept watch during the day, but abandoned it at night; for the reason, as he supposes, that 'not having been able as yet to unite all their naval forces, they did not want to run the risk of a battle at night with a fleet that had destroyers, the number of which they probably did not know and did not learn until later.'

"When Sampson arrived on June 1 our vessels were made prisoners, although in the early

days of the organization of the blockade, while the Americans were obliged to correct deficiencies in it, there were not wanting occasions when it might have been forced with probabilities of escaping. But all such opportunities were disregarded.

"What advantages did Cervera think would result from his staying at Santiago? What tactical end had he in view in reducing his vessels to the condition of antiquated mud-scows? For what reason did he allow himself to be blockaded? None of these questions can be answered satisfactorily. Our Atlantic squadron was destroyed in the naval battle of July 3, but it was lost to Spain from the moment it was blockaded.

WHAT CERVERA MIGHT HAVE DONE.

"The motive of saving the fleet should have been sufficient, in the first place, to cause its retirement from Santiago before the concentration of the enemy's forces, and in the second place the primordial object of our operations ought to have been the union of Cervera's fleet and the reserve at the Canaries or at Cadiz. To have gone to Havana would have been clearly absurd; for supposing that Cervera escaped disaster on the way, he would have been leaping from the fire-pan into the fire.

"There are some who have said that Cervera's fleet rendered an important service in holding superior forces of the enemy at the mouth of the harbor, leaving other regions free of them for the possible success of Spanish arms. This would have been a positive service if while Sampson and Schley were blockading Santiago a Spanish fleet had bombarded North American ports or routed and captured the Yankee vessels scattered around the Cuban coast; but we had no force whatever to take advantage of the abandonment in which the Americans left the rest of the island as well as their own coasts.

THE SPANISH SQUADRON CENSURED.

"The censure already formulated is not all which the attitude of the Atlantic squadron deserves. It should be held responsible not only for its unjustifiable stay in port, neglecting opportunities to escape, but also for the demoralizing indifference with which it allowed itself to be blockaded and for its want of initiative upon the vessels of the enemy. The passivity of our fleet was truly incomprehensible and inexcusable. From June 27 until July 3, the date of the battle in which the fleet was destroyed, only one attempt was made, during the night, upon the blockading vessels! Such inactivity is highly censurable and seems to indicate cowardice and lack of decision.

"Our adversaries calmly blockaded the port and squadron; they were not interfered with even once in the landing of their troops; they could proceed with the same comfort as if there were not a Spanish ship within a thousand miles of them. And so the situation of the fleet and the town grew more and more serious until the first was destroyed and the latter made surrender.

THE CULMINATING DISASTER.

"The resolution to force the blockade at all hazards was undoubtedly due to the idea that the battle of El Caney and San Juan decided the surrender of Santiago within a short time, and in view of this they did not want our vessels to fall into the hands of the Americans. If the fleet had remained in the harbor at that time both it and the city would have been saved, and who knows but that the destruction of the squadron may have been a factor in depressing the morale of the troops who defended the town and so hastening the surrender? Be this as it may, we are face to face with the battle, and it would be difficult to find a similar disaster in the history of naval engagements. We were not conquered, but annihilated; we were not only defeated, but we did not succeed in inflicting the smallest damage upon the enemy. To what must we attribute this most extraordinary fact? To various causes: to unskillfulness, to the bad condition of the ships, to criminal deficiencies in the artillery and ammunition, to a multitude of causes for which our Navy Department and particular persons are responsible.

AMERICAN SUPERIORITY.

"One of the errors published about the battle has reference to the exaggerated number of Yankee vessels which engaged the Spanish fleet.

"The superiority of the Americans was very great, but not to the extreme that some reports would make believe, and the fact ought also to be remembered that we were not seeking to conquer the enemy, but only to escape.

"The enterprise was extremely difficult and required great prudence and resolution, and prudence should have counseled that the attempt be made at night. True, the enemy's search-lights constituted an impediment, but the sun is a more powerful luminary, and while the former throws light only within a limited zone, the latter illuminates the entire horizon. The attack should have been directed against the center of the line, making a fierce assault upon one vessel with the resignation to lose one or two of ours in order to save the rest. Once across the line, the time lost by the enemy in tacking would have been in favor of the Spanish vessels.

"It is the same on land and sea. There is but one way to open a passage when forces are surrounded—*i.e.*, by surprise and taking the most violent offensive and accumulating all their strength upon one point. To try to break a blockade by fighting obliquely (sidewise) is to commit suicide, in permitting time for the impression of surprise to pass away and for the enemy to rally and utilize all his forces.

"In the last extreme it were more gallant to die fighting and to lose the ships in a violent attack upon the American vessels than to leave them shattered along the coast without having done any damage whatever to the enemy."

THE INCREASING SUPPLY OF GOLD.

IN the February *Forum* Director of the Mint Roberts presents statistics of recent gold production which seem to demonstrate a rapid increase in the world's supply of that metal for use as money.

Mr. Roberts recalls the fact that the output of gold in 1860 was \$134,083,000, and that from that year on there was a marked decline until in the early 80s the annual production fell below \$100,000,000. In 1892, however, the output of 1860 was again realized and exceeded. The gain in each succeeding year has been marked, and last year the figures for 1860 were more than doubled. The enormous increase of the past decade is chiefly due, as Mr. Roberts points out, to improved processes of reduction. For example, in South Africa last year rock was raised from nearly a mile underground, crushed, and treated at a profit, with a yield of \$10 per ton. The average yield of the Witwatersrand ore in 1897 was about \$9.50 per ton, and the average working costs about \$5.60 per ton. The yield of that district in 1898 was \$80,000,000. Citing an instance nearer home, Mr. Roberts shows that in 1890 the gold product of Colorado was only \$4,000,000, while the new reduction processes, together with discoveries of rich lodes, have raised the annual product of that State to about \$25,000,000. Through the same improved methods the product of Australia has been more than doubled since 1890.

Mr. Roberts suggests another explanation of this extraordinary increase in gold production. Lode-mining, under modern scientific and business methods, has become a stable industry, the returns from which can be computed with a reasonable degree of assurance. Unlimited capital can be obtained, the industry is developed as never before, and the mines are worked more thoroughly than formerly.

From 1890 the world's production of gold has been as follows:

Year.	Amount.	Year.	Amount.
1890.....	\$118,848,700	1894.....	\$181,175,600
1891.....	130,650,000	1895.....	199,304,100
1892.....	146,651,500	1896.....	202,956,000
1893.....	157,494,800	1897.....	237,504,800

GAINS OF THE PAST YEAR.

Although at the time of writing Mr. Roberts did not have in hand the completed statistics for 1898, enough was known of the yield in the principal fields to make it certain that the increase in 1898 was greater than in any previous year.

"Compared with the output of 1897, there is a gain in South Africa of more than \$20,000,000, in Australasia of about \$10,000,000, in the United States of not less than \$7,000,000, and in the rest of North America of probably \$10,000,000. These gains indicate that the world's product for 1898 will prove to be not far below \$300,000,000.

"And what of 1899? We can make something of a forecast as to that. If the Rand and Australasia simply maintain throughout 1899 the rate of production which each reached in the latter part of 1898, they will, together, make a gain over 1898 of \$20,000,000; while if we assume a progressive yield, such as they have been making for the past two years, and include an estimate for North America, from Mexico to the Klondike, a greater gain is indicated for 1899 than was made in 1898.

"Mr. George F. Becker, a distinguished mining engineer, formerly Chief of the United States Geological Survey, estimated, upon careful examination two years ago, that the area in the Rand within twenty miles of Johannesburg now producing gold can scarcely fail to yield \$3,500,000,000 if mining operations are carried on at a depth of 5,000 feet, which has been proved to be feasible. The west Australian field, which for ten years has shown a continuously progressive increase, in 1898 reaches a product of \$20,000,000. It is an arid region presenting many difficulties to the miner; but the great investments now being made in pipe-lines for conveying water and in ore-crushing plants indicate that it is a region of great possibilities. Colorado, Utah, Washington, British Columbia, the Klondike, and Alaska may all be expected to show a progressive yield for years to come. All of these districts, except the Klondike and parts of Alaska, are quartz districts, requiring capital for their working and promising longer life than placer deposits.

"The probabilities seem to be that the output will not decline while the present generation of men is interested in affairs."

WHAT BECOMES OF THE NEW GOLD?

Mr. Roberts traces the new gold of the period 1892-97 into use as follows:

European banks and treasuries.....	\$315,094,086
United States.....	95,457,933
British East Indies, China and Japan.....	48,500,000
Banks of Australasia, South Africa, and Canada	28,300,100
Industrial consumption.....	279,197,316
Total.....	\$661,449,505

The diversion of gold to the reorganization of monetary systems in different countries has hitherto impaired the natural influence in the business world of the increased production, since the gold that has been used to retire or cover paper has not enlarged the monetary stock. This has been the case in Russia and in Austria-Hungary; but the artificial drain to these countries is now at an end. National currencies being now established on a gold basis, we may study the influence of the increasing gold output in the world's markets. What will be the effect, Mr. Roberts asks, upon property values, wages, industrial progress, and social life?

"What will the advocates of the free coinage of silver do in 1900 when they find themselves confronted by a gold output for that year of \$350,000,000 or \$400,000,000? The gold output of the world in 1873 was \$96,200,000, and that of silver, reckoning it at the ratio of 16 to 1, \$81,800,000; together, \$178,000,000. In 1896 the combined output of gold and silver, less the amount consumed in the industries and arts, reckoning silver at its full coining value under the ratio of 16 to 1, was \$318,587,876. So when Mr. Bryan comes into the field in 1900 he will find the additional supply of money for which he contended in 1896 furnished in gold. Will he go on affirming that the supply of money has been cut in two and that there has been no business revival since 1896, or will he embrace the fortunate opportunity gracefully to drop the subject, on the plea that the end he desired is accomplished and that the coincident revival of prosperity has vindicated his theories?

"If he and his party go on with their demand for the free coinage of silver, they must do so without their old arguments. The supply of money never was cut in two or reduced at all. The world's stock of silver money has annually increased since 1873, and more rapidly than anybody in prior years could have anticipated. But the new output of gold has overwhelmed and ended all contention on that point. If they are going into a new campaign for the free coinage of silver, it must be made not in opposition to an appreciating standard, but in frank advocacy of a depreciating one."

AMERICA AND THE WHEAT SUPPLY.

IN the *North American Review* for February Mr. John Hyde, statistician of the United States Department of Agriculture, discusses the question raised at the last annual meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science as to an approaching deficiency in the world's wheat supply. It will be remembered that Sir William Crookes stated on that occasion his belief that within a generation the population of the United States would consume all the wheat grown within its borders and would be driven to import. By that time the general scarcity of wheat throughout the world would lead to starvation if the laboratory were not able to afford relief. This was the prediction of an eminent chemist.

THE ARGUMENT FROM HISTORY.

Mr. Hyde in his article attempts to show what we may expect the prevailing agricultural conditions in this country to be a generation hence, and as the first step in this inquiry he summarizes the conditions a generation ago :

"The country then had a population of about 34,000,000 ; now it has one of about 75,000,000, exclusive of the islands to be brought under its dominion as a result of the war with Spain. One hundred and ninety-one million bushels was the largest wheat crop on record ; the average of the last three years has fallen but little, if any, short of 540,000,000 bushels. In the fiscal year 1865-66 the total exports of wheat, including wheat flour, were less than 16,500,000 bushels ; last year they exceeded 217,000,000 bushels. In 1865 the corn crop was only 704,000,000 bushels, with 828,000,000 bushels as the high-water mark of previous production ; during the last three years the crop has averaged over 2,000,000,000 bushels.

"Were there really no limit to the agricultural potentiality of the United States, these enormous figures might furnish some sort of index to the probable developments of the future. But we are liable to be led seriously astray if we assume for the thirty-three years to come an increase proportionate to that of the thirty-three years last past. That the population of the United States in 1931, exclusive of colonial possessions or dependencies, will be at least 130,000,000 is as certain as any future event can be, but it is not nearly so easy a matter to forecast the agricultural production of that period ; and yet the question that lies at the very foundation of any just criticism of Sir William Crookes' address is what contribution, if any, our farmers will be able to make to the wheat supply of other countries when the time comes that provision

has to be made for the varied requirements of a home population more than twice as large as that at the last federal census.

THE DEMANDS OF THE FUTURE.

"Those requirements will include a wheat crop of 700,000,000 bushels, without a bushel for export ; an oat crop of 1,250,000,000 bushels ; a corn crop of 3,450,000,000 bushels, and a hay crop of 100,000,000 tons, all for domestic consumption ; with cotton and wool, fruit and vegetables, dairy and poultry products, meats and innumerable minor commodities in corresponding proportions. The area necessary to the production of the three principal cereals alone will be over 15 per cent. greater than the enormous total acreage devoted in 1898 to grain, cotton, and hay, while the mere addition of the two last-mentioned products and of the minor cereals will call for an acreage exceeding the total area of improved land in farms at the present time."

What addition can be made to the cultivable area of the country ? Mr. Hyde assumes that in the agricultural region extending from the international line southward to the thirty-seventh parallel and from the Atlantic Ocean to the one hundredth meridian about 60,000,000 acres may be added to the productive area, with State and railroad lands to the possible extent of 20,000,000 acres more ; that under the influence of higher prices the South might add to her productive area as much as 30,000,000 acres ; that 10,000,000 acres might be added on the Pacific coast and 3,000,000 acres in the arid region. This would make the gross addition 123,000,000 acres, but the loss from inevitable withdrawals of land from agricultural uses during the next thirty years will be not less than 15,000,000 acres, making the net increase 108,000,000 acres.

WILL THE NEW ACREAGE SUFFICE ?

"This will constitute an enormous addition to the productive capacity of the farms of the country, and one the contemplation of which, aside from the question of consumption, might well appall our much-discouraged farmers. Considered, however, in the light of the requirements of a population of 130,000,000, the figures assume an entirely different aspect. On the basis of our present actual consumption as a people, to the entire exclusion of our export trade, the country will require by the year 1931 the following additional acreage : for wheat, 13,500,000 acres ; for corn, 66,000,000 acres ; for oats, 23,700,000 acres ; for the minor cereals, 10,000,000 acres ; and for hay, 40,500,000 acres, a total of 153,700,000 acres, without making any pro-

vision for the proportionately increased consumption of vegetables, fruits, and other products. Instead, therefore, of the probably largely increased acreage bringing down prices or proving unprofitable to the farmers, there will be a deficiency of at least 50,000,000 acres. Indeed, it will be more than this, since it cannot be supposed for a moment that the unimproved lands left to the last are anything like equal in natural fertility to those first selected for cultivation. On the other side of the account, however, we have to place whatever increase in yield per acre may be brought about by improved methods of farming. But whatever agricultural science may be able to do in this direction within the next thirty years, up to the present time it has only succeeded in arresting that decline in the rate of production with which we have been continually threatened."

The statistician confirms the chemist: without great improvement in farming methods the United States will cease by 1930 to export bread-stuffs. At any rate, the increase in the requirements of our own population will be enormous, and will involve grave changes in the agricultural situation of the world.

THE POSSIBILITIES OF LIQUID AIR.

IN the March *McClure's* Mr. Ray S. Baker, a staff writer for that magazine, gives a most readable account of Mr. Charles E. Tripler's experiments with liquid air. Mr. Tripler reduces the air of his laboratory to a clear, sparkling liquid that boils on ice, freezes pure alcohol, and burns steel like tissue-paper, and yet Mr. Tripler dips up this astounding liquid in an old tin saucepan and pours it about like so much water. "Although fluid, it is not wet to the touch, but it burns like white-hot iron, and when exposed to the open air for a few minutes it vanishes in a cold gray vapor, leaving only a bit of white frost." Mr. Tripler has vastly greater ambitions for his experiments than merely to perform these marvelous tricks. Mr. Baker says:

"I saw Mr. Tripler admit a quart or more of the liquid air into a small engine. A few seconds later the piston began to pump vigorously, driving the fly-wheel as if under a heavy head of steam. The liquid air had not been forced into the engine under pressure, and there was no perceptible heat under the boiler; indeed, the tube which passed for a boiler was soon shaggy with white frost. Yet the little engine stood there in the middle of the room, running apparently without motive power, making no noise and giving out no heat or smoke, and producing no ashes; and that is something that can be seen nowhere in the world—it is a new and almost inconceivable marvel.

AS A SUBSTITUTE FOR ENGINE FUEL.

"If I can make little engines run by this power, why not big ones?" asked Mr. Tripler. "And if I can produce liquid air practically without cost—and I will show you that I really can—why shouldn't we be able soon to do entirely away with coal and wood and all other fuel?"

"And run entirely with air?"

"Yes, with liquid air in place of the water now used in steam boilers, and the ordinary heat of the air instead of the coal under the boilers. Air is the cheapest material in the world, but we have only begun learning how to use it. We know a little about compressed air, but almost nothing about utilizing the heat of the air. For centuries men have been digging their source of heat out of the earth at enormous expense and then wasting 90 per cent. of it in burning. Coal is only the sun's energy stored up. What I do is to use the sun's energy direct.

"It is really one of the simplest things in the world," Mr. Tripler continues, "when you understand it. In the case of a steam engine you have water and coal. You must take heat enough out of the coal and put it into the water to change the water into a gas—that is, steam. The expansion of this gas produces power. And the water will not give off any steam until it has reached the boiling-point of 212° Fahrenheit.

"Now, steam bears the same relation to water that air bears to liquid air. Air is a liquid at 312° below zero—a degree of cold that we can hardly imagine. If you raise it above 312° below zero it boils, just as water boils above 212°. Now, then, we live at a temperature averaging, say, 70° above zero—about the present temperature of this room. In other words, we are 382° warmer than liquid air. Therefore, compared with the cold of liquid air, we are living in a burning fiery furnace. A race of people who could live at 312° below zero would shrivel up as quickly in this room as we should if we were shut up in a baking-oven. Now, then, you have liquid air—a liquid at 312° below zero. You expose it to the heat of this furnace in which we live, and it boils instantly and throws off a vapor which expands and produces power. That's simple, isn't it?"

A COSTLESS SOURCE OF POWER.

Mr. Tripler not only hopes to run engines by liquid air, but asks himself: "Now, if I can produce power by using liquid air in my engine, why not use that power for producing more liquid air?" The inventor actually made about ten gallons of liquid air in his liquefier by the use of about three gallons in his engine. There was, then, a surplusage of seven gallons, which

cost him nothing and which can be used elsewhere as power. He thinks he can keep on using this surplusage indefinitely. "What," asks Mr. Baker, "if Mr. Tripler can complete a successful surplusage machine? It is bewildering to think of the possibilities of a source of power that costs nothing. Think of the ocean greyhound unincumbered with coal-bunkers, and sweltering boilers, and smoke-stacks, making her power as she sails from the free sea air around her! Think of the boilerless locomotive running without a fire-box or fireman, or without need of water-tanks or coal-chutes, gathering from the air as it passes the power which turns its driving-wheels! With costless power, think how travel and freight rates must fall, bringing bread and meat more cheaply to our tables and cheaply manufactured clothing more cheaply to our backs. Think of the possibilities of aerial navigation with power which requires no heavy machinery, no storage batteries, no coal—but I will take up these possibilities later."

MARITIME REVIVAL OF THE UNITED STATES.

MR. BENJAMIN TAYLOR writes in the *Fortnightly* on the coming competition for the commercial sovereignty of the seas. He recalls the remarkable advance of American shipping, which brought its tonnage in 1861 up to within 400,000 tons of Great Britain's (5,482,127 against 5,895,369). The Morrill tariff and the navigation laws practically swept American shipping off the ocean. At the same time iron began to take the place of wood. America could build cheaper than Great Britain so long as timber was the material. "It was iron, in fact, that just saved British maritime industry from total destruction." For England could build iron ships more cheaply. But that is an advantage "we shall not retain much longer." At present about 57 per cent. of the ocean-carrying trade of the United States is conducted by British vessels. Americans try to avoid their navigation laws by taking up European steamers on long-time charters. Virtually the property of Americans, these vessels still fly the foreign flag. The West Indian fruit trade is almost entirely carried in such bottoms. A government report issued three years ago showed that "Americans then owned a larger tonnage engaged in over-sea trade under foreign flags than they did under the Stars and Stripes!"

The writer counts on an early repeal of the laws which forbid Americans to put under their own flag ships which they have purchased abroad. He thinks it "reasonable to assume that the repeal of the navigation laws would be followed by

the transfer to the American flag of all vessels owned by Americans—especially if there is any question of subsidies in the air."

BOOM IN AMERICAN SHIPBUILDING.

Now the majority of American vessels are being made of iron and steel. American shipbuilding has quadrupled within the year. The Pacific shipyards have increased their output sevenfold in a single year. "The real new birth of the American merchant marine will be on the Pacific."

The iron and steel industry of America has now a producing capacity in excess of its normal consumption; export has become a necessity. "Why, then, should she not build iron and steel ships herself to utilize her own material and carry her own sea traffic?" Never has she been able to obtain material for modern shipbuilding at so low a cost as now. American shipyards are hard at work replacing the liners taken by the Government as auxiliary cruisers, as well as building additions to the navy.

The projects of the Nicaragua Canal and of subsidizing American shipping are both before Congress. America's imperial policy involves commercial expansion:

"In acquiring Porto Rico, Hawaii, and (even in the modified form of a protectorate) the Philippines, she became committed to the career of a maritime power. It follows that she must have a mercantile marine, even if it has to be built up as her manufacturing industries have been built up. Iron kings, steel kings, and other potentates of industry have been made by the tariff. Why not steamer kings by bounties, which will enable them to pay tribute to the shipbuilding kings?"

THE PACIFIC COAST MARKET.

The Pacific coast offers the great market. At present much American trade to China goes by New York and the Suez Canal. American exports to that country have increased nearly 130 per cent. in ten years:

"One of the most notable items in the past increase has been cotton goods; but the increase in the future is more likely to be in iron and steel manufactures, machinery, bicycles, clocks and watches, petroleum, and perhaps hosiery—for, curiously enough, the unnumbered millions in the great Chinese empire are as yet, for the most part, innocent of stockings. The development of railroads and manufacturing industries in China is being watched by Americans with the keenest interest, for it is there they expect to find a ready market for their surplus metal manufactures. And they will find it—not by way of Suez, but by their own vessels, sailing out of their own ports in the Pacific. If America can

compete, as she is doing, with European producers of iron and steel in Europe, she can certainly do so more effectively in China and the far East. But, of course, shipbuilding and ship-owning are businesses that have to be learned. Not every mechanic can build a ship nor every trader sail one with advantage. The Americans have got to buy their experience, and until they gain it we shall retain an advantage over them. But this will only be until American shipbuilders can rise to the occasion. It is probable, therefore, that the twentieth century will witness an unparalleled contest between Great Britain and America for the commercial sovereignty of the seas."

THE BLACK SEA AND BALTIC CANAL.

IN the internal development of Russia the Trans-Siberian Railway is expected to play a great part, but this is only one of the gigantic enterprises to which Russia is committed. The *United Service Magazine* gives the following particulars of the project for uniting the Black Sea with the Baltic by means of a ship canal:

"The reports and rumors during the last year concerning the construction of this proposed great waterway, though very conflicting, still lead one to suppose that it is feasible and has been seriously contemplated, even if the work has not proceeded very far. The route proposed is from the Gulf of Riga along the rivers Duna, Beresina, and Dnieper to Kherson, on the Black Sea, and fifteen ports or harbors are to be constructed at various places situated along its whole course of 994 miles. The channels of the rivers are to be deepened and new cuttings made where necessary so as to give a minimum depth of 28 feet of water. It is estimated to cost £20,000,000, or about £5,000,000 less than the amount said to be required for cutting the Nicaragua Canal, and it will take five years to complete. The primary object of this great waterway is to connect the naval dockyards at Libau with those at Nicolaieff, and permit of the passage of Russian men-of-war from the Black Sea to the Baltic, and *vice versa*, thus neutralizing to some extent the closing of the Bosphorus and Dardanelles in time of war. The transit of the canal from sea to sea will take six days.

COMMERCIAL IMPORTANCE.

"On the other hand, there is little doubt that such a ship canal, passing through Muscovite territory from end to end, developing a very rich tract of country, and bringing sea-borne traffic to the very gates of what have hitherto been inland towns, must be of very great ad-

vantage to Russian trade, and is bound to be a commercial success, while the natural features of the country and a clay soil throughout its whole length are very favorable to its construction. According to a usually reliable authority, it is estimated that about one-eighth of the canal only will have to be wholly artificial, and that only two locks will be needed. The worst difficulties will arise about the upper portion of the Dnieper, where it flows through marshy forests, and 200 miles from the mouth of this river there are a series of nine rapids falling 107 feet in forty miles. The town of Ekaterinoslaff, on the Dnieper, is 161 feet above sea-level, while Alexandrovsk, about fifty miles to the south, on the same stream, is only 49 feet above.

"Whatever the difficulties may be, Russian genius will no doubt conquer them if the work is considered worth carrying through. The accomplishment of this gigantic Muscovite undertaking will be one of the great events of the twentieth century, and it is to be hoped that, in spite of its primarily warlike purpose, it will in its ultimate influence upon history be a peaceful and commercial rather than a strategical success."

RUSSIA AS A WORLD POWER—THE TRANS-SIBERIAN RAILWAY.

IN the *North American Review* for February Mr. Charles A. Conant describes some of the factors that contribute to the strength of Russia's present position among the nations. His article is largely devoted to a consideration of the remarkable commercial development of the country and the prospects of growth along the same lines in the immediate future. Naturally he directs attention to that most important achievement of Russian engineering—the result also, as he says, of enlightened political foresight—the Trans-Siberian Railway.

"This long thread of steel, connecting European Russia with the Pacific, was a dream of Russian statesmen as far back as 1850. It was not until the opening of the Ural line in 1880, which joined Perm in European Russia with Tiumen, on the Tobol, which flows into the Irtish, that a long practical step was taken toward binding the empire together by a single railroad system. Several parts of the line remain to be completed in Russian territory, but the most important uncompleted part is the Manchurian Railway, across the northern province of China."

A NEW LINK BETWEEN EUROPE AND ASIA.

"The entire line, from the foot of the Ural to Vladivostok, on the Pacific Ocean, will have a length of 6,613 kilometers, or about 4,200 miles

It will be by far the shortest route from Europe to the Orient. The time from London to Hong Kong is now twenty-five days by the Suez Canal and thirty-three days by way of the Canadian Pacific Railway. It will be reduced to twenty days by the Trans-Siberian. The advantage in the case of other European places and Asiatic ports further north will be much greater. The trip from Paris to Peking can be made in sixteen days, where it now requires thirty-four days from France or England to Yokohama by the Suez Canal and twenty-five days by way of Canada. The passenger charges, moreover, are computed by M. Leroy-Beaulieu, including sleeping-cars and meals, at about 800 francs (\$160) from Paris to northern China, as compared with charges of 1,800 francs (\$360) by the present steamer routes. The charges will be less favorable upon bulky freight from western Europe, but for the interior of Russia the opening of the railroad means that the resources of the East are at her disposal, and that she can deliver in the East her own products at a great advantage over her Western rivals. Business men throughout Europe will benefit by the mail service over the new railroad, which will deliver letters in sixteen or eighteen days, in place of the month or five weeks now required. But the Russian merchants will enjoy the advantage of quicker communication and nearness to their new markets. The opening of new routes of communication has often involved the rise and fall of nations. It will not be contrary to historic precedents if, in the course of years, the development of the great trans-continental route which binds European Russia to Siberia should shift the centers of trade in the East, destroy the importance of many existing ports in China, and create new commercial centers in the heart of Asia, around which will gather the civilization of coming generations."

RUSSIA'S ECONOMIC BULWARKS.

Writers have very generally dwelt on the strategic importance of this highway to Russia from the strictly military point of view, often ignoring its vast economic significance. Mr. Conant shows that Russia has much more in view than the opening of a route for the transportation of troops. He says:

"It is not surprising that Russian statesmen, with the vista of the economic empire of the future within their grasp, hampered by no necessity for pandering to the clamor of the moment in order to keep themselves in office, should have determined that Russia would gain enormously in the race with other industrial nations by devoting her whole energies to economic development. Hence the proposition of the

Czar, that the world lay aside its arms and give its people an opportunity to devote themselves to industrial pursuits, looks directly to the future dominance of Russia in the commerce and finance of the world. It would be useless for Russia to attempt to fight such a power as Great Britain in the East until the completion of the Trans-Siberian Railway. She has accomplished wonderful results by the firmness and audacity of her diplomacy in China. When the railroad is completed, with the economic development which will come in another period of ten years she will be able to cope on land, if not on the ocean, with any force which can be brought against her. She will enjoy the advantage of occupying the inner line, from which she can strike at her enemies on the European or Asiatic flank with the force and directness of Napoleon when he was able to carry out his favorite policy of separating and conquering hostile armies."

A RUSSIAN VIEW OF MODERN LITERATURE.

AN article in the Russian *Vestnik Evrope* (*Messenger of Europe*) deals with a very interesting book recently published by Menshikoff—"On Writing." The principal subjects which the author treats in his book, not less interesting to American than to Russian readers, are literature and writers, literary impotence, the calling of journalism, literature of the future, criticism and limits of literature.

"LOUD THINKING OF THE PEOPLE."

The author begins by quoting some one's remark that literature is "loud thinking of the people," and points out that it is really not the thought, but thinking—i.e., raw process, with all the noise of every process of work. It is quite a mistake to think, says Menshikoff, that literature is the work of only the best intellects of the country; that in her, as in a sacred tabernacle, are preserved the highest conditions of thought collected through ages. Such a view of literature is not correct. There was a time when writing was accessible only to the aristocracy of thought, when stone and parchment were used for the inscription of apocalypses of prophets and laws of leaders of the people. But those times have passed away long ago. The invention of paper, the printing press, the appearance of journalism, the steam printing machine, the development of people's education, the progress of democracy—all this has opened wider and wider the doors of literature, until at the present time they are fully open. People rushed into literature whose chaos of thinking did not cease to be a chaos after it became loud.

One could reply, admits the author, that this chaos, this fermentation and collision of ideas, represents real life. Having descended from the Parnassus, literature has become more humane, closer to the masses, but at the same time she lost her "divine" virtues. Literature ceased to conquer and inspire hearts, forgot "the language of gods," and grew to be a small and miserable halfpenny paper. Literature lost her immortality. Living on occasional occurrences, literature constantly dies away with them. Only words incarnating eternal apparitions cannot pass away: they live with them! And only such words could have power on life as her supreme law.

LITERATURE FOR THE MASSES.

This rather too decisive verdict of the author could, however, be put quite differently. In the past, when there was no paper and printing press, no education among the people, and no general progress of the democracy, literature had a "power" only on a very small circle of people. The names of the great writers were known only within that circle, and it was only there the ideas created by the eminent writers could work. With all the faults of modern literature which Menshikoff points out in his book, one can hardly deny that, thanks to her present spreading, thanks to her having descended to the "crowd," literature could introduce into the intellectual life of the "crowd" much which could help to the development of humane consciousness among the masses. Until the time when printing and progress of the people's education had largely spread literature, the "crowd" existed (as it still largely exists in Russia) in primitive darkness and in not only material, but also intellectual and moral poverty. Could one, justly asks the critic in the *Vestnik Evrope*, regret that the new school succeeds in bringing some light into that primitive darkness, and sometimes in helping the crowds in their real and difficult struggle for existence?

JOURNALISM THE END OF LITERATURE.

The author of the book "On Writing" further deals with another aspect of modern literature, which he equally and in some degree justly condemns. "Literature loses every day her ruling importance; her ennobling power is falling. From master literature becomes the servant and even the lackey of the public. The enormous development of journalism in cultured countries is the end of literature. Journalism in its latest phase is simply reporting. To reproduce events important and unimportant with every detail, and then to explain them from different points of view—such is the task of journalism. The latter draws into literature the crowd, re-

places the quality of opinions by their quantity; the chaos of the crowd remains as it was—unchanged. Thousands of 'intelligent' people (notwithstanding their reading) remain uncultured, narrow-minded, and harsh. Such are very often the authors of books themselves. Not standing higher than the public, the crowd of writers cannot have on the crowd of readers a beneficial influence; on the contrary, they have as bad an influence on them as bad company."

Some of the writers have indeed a demoralizing influence. There are kinds of literature saturated with national jingoism, monetary fever, swindling, and other kinds of vice. In the modern literary school naturalism, in the opinion of the severe Russian critic, is the dirtiest and the least influential. This school teaches you as much as ordinary life itself—that is to say, very little.

LITERATURE IN RUSSIA.

Mr. Menshikoff has perhaps gone too far in his conclusions. If one turns to the Russian literature—as he evidently chiefly concerns himself with the latter—one may rather doubt whether it was better in the times when there was but one single private (non-official) paper in Russia. That special literature saturated with all manner of vices existed all the same, and spread, not in printing, but in writing, there can be no doubt. "We do not have a passion for naturalism," remarks Menshikoff's critic, but it undoubtedly has certain merits; some sides—the mechanism of social, even political life—have never been so well pictured as in some of Zola's novels.

Menshikoff further asserts there is no poesy and no moral inspiration in the modern realistic novel. The object of naturalistic art is realism and not idealism, and the picture which shows only the abnormalities and defects of life works on the reader in an oppressing manner. The modern novel "got old," and "for the new prophetic work the great writer will probably find a new language." It is quite useless, thinks the author, to look into literature itself for reasons of decay. The literary impoverishment is only a particular case of a broader apparition—of a general though probably temporary decline of spirit in the modern European society.

Referring again to the decline of literature which gradually merges into "reporting," Menshikoff remarks: "Those young people who feel in themselves the power of the spirit and devote themselves to the happy, though often ascetic, road, must carry to the centers of life not only talent and energy, but something more precious and even more powerful, and that is conscience."

THE FOUNDER OF THE RED CROSS SOCIETY.

IN *Kringsjaa* (January 15) there is an article by Dr. Hans Daae on Henri Dunant, the founder of the Red Cross Society, whose name, like Abou Ben Adhem's, will be written down as that of "one who loved his fellow-men," yet who now, despite a long life of good work in the cause of peace and human happiness, sits in a small room in a little two-storied hospital in Heiden, Switzerland, almost, if not quite, forgotten by the world he did his best to serve. There is hardly a child who has not heard of the Red Cross Society, and every cultured man and woman knows of the Geneva convention which led to its formation, but few know of Henri Dunant or have even heard his name. The man has been forgotten in his work. Out of the seed he has sown has grown a tree whose branches embrace the whole civilized world. In those days he was a wealthy patrician, extravagantly generous, for his fortune was certainly not spent upon himself. He was a sober, steady man of simple tastes, and his purse, like his heart, was open to the whole of suffering humanity. Not only to the cause of the unhappy victims of war did Dunant give his time, his thought, and his money. There is scarcely a single humanitarian project with which he did not identify himself, and there are many which owe their origin to him. The Red Cross Society is probably the best known.

M. DUNANT'S BENEFICENT WORK.

It was founded after the publication of his experiences on the battlefield of Solferino in 1859, and did splendid work during the Franco-Prussian War in 1870. In 1872 Dunant founded in Paris an international permanent committee for the alleviation of the lot of prisoners of war in civilized states. In 1872 he also founded in Paris, Brussels, and London *L'Alliance Universelle de l'Ordre et de la Civilisation*, by help of which he brought about the London conference in 1875 for the abolition of slavery. In 1870 he had founded in Paris a society which was intended to be an international union for the sifting and settlement of all disputes between the nations, that war might be averted. In 1872, by the request of the London Peace Society, he gave a lecture on arbitration, which evoked much enthusiasm. The well-known and constantly growing *Fraternité par Correspondance* was begun by Dunant as early as 1849. It is now one of the most energetic branches of the international peace movements. Dunant and Bertha von Suttner, who calls Dunant "her revered master," are honorary presidents of this society.

Much else has Dunant done and is still doing for the cause of peace and humanity.

ABSURDLY INADEQUATE REWARD.

Miss Florence Nightingale, the good angel of the Crimea, received from England a national reward which would amount, in French money, to something like 1,125,000 francs. Dunant, we are told, received last year a *pourboire* from Switzerland in the shape of—2,000 francs, while he has himself spent over 50,000 francs in the humanitarian causes he has championed. He is, perhaps, not quite reduced to beggary. Here and there are those who remember him still, and the Czarina has given him a yearly pension. Nevertheless he is weighed down by a heavy debt, and the fact remains that this well-born, cultured, energetic philanthropist is all but destitute, has even now and then, we are told, been in such straits that he has been obliged to stay in bed while he got his linen washed! Very shortly, says Dr. Daae, our Storing will have to consider who best deserves the Nobel prize. Can the answer, he wonders, be any other than "Dunant"?

OLD-AGE PENSIONS IN NEW ZEALAND.

THE HON. W. P. REEVES, Agent-General for New Zealand, writes in the *National Review* on the old-age pension act just passed in that colony. It was, he says, brought forward by the government in advance of public opinion:

"As finally licked into shape, the act is one for giving a small pension to the poorest section of aged colonists without any contribution on their part whatever. Briefly summarized, its effect will be that any New Zealander—man or woman—who has come to the age of sixty-five, after living not less than twenty-five years in New Zealand, shall be entitled to 6s. 11d. a week, or £18 a year. The full pension is to be paid to those whose income from any source is less than £34. When the private income is above £34 a year £1 is deducted from the pension for every £1 of such excess income. When, therefore, the private income is large enough to be £18 a year in excess of £34 no state pension is paid. In other words, no one who has an income of £52 a year is entitled to even a fraction of the pension. A rather more elaborate portion of the act deals with deductions to be made from the pension where the applicant for it is possessed of accumulated property. Under this the applicant's real and personal property are assessed, and his debts, if any, are subtracted from the total value thereof. Then he is allowed to own £325 without suffering any

deduction therefor. After that he loses £1 of pension for every £15 worth of accumulated property. The result is that any one possessed of £600 worth of accumulated property ceases to be entitled to any allowance whatever.

"Men and women are equally entitled to the pension, and where a husband and wife are living together their property or income is divided by two for the purpose of the calculations above mentioned. That is to say, their united income must amount to £104 or their united property to £1,200 before they are altogether disentitled to any part of the pension. They may have, between them, an income of £68, or as much as £650 of property, and yet be entitled to draw their respective pensions in full."

A RIVAL SCHEME.

The government is only authorized to pay the required amounts during the next three years, after which Parliament will have to decide on the continuance or amendment of the act. Mr. Reeves expects that "the opposition will, more or less in unison, submit a rival old-age pension scheme to the constituencies. One of their prominent members, Mr. George Hutchison, indicated in the debate on the third reading of the measure a scheme which some think will be generally adopted by his party. This is to draw a distinction between the older poor of the colony now living and the younger generation of colonists. All now over fifty years of age are to be permitted as they attain sixty-five to take advantage of Mr. Seddon's act without let or hindrance. But for the younger people a contributory scheme is to be drawn up, under which they would have to pay some such sum as sixpence a week, to go in aid of a substantial pension in their old age. Whatever may be the thought of the economic merits of such a scheme, it might conceivably be expected at election-time to disarm the hostility of the aged poor to any such interference with their prospects under the present system as would be entailed by a complete repeal of the Seddon act."

THE EFFECT ON THRIFT.

Mr. Reeves does not fear for the effect of the new act on thrift:

"With a very large class of the poor the prospect of such a pension will, in truth, be a very strong inducement to lay by a fair sum, or to continue, even after sixty-five, to earn some slight wage which, supplementing their state allowance, will insure them a reasonable measure of comfort in the last years of life."

THE RIGHT TO WORK.

IN the February *Arena* Prof. John R. Commons contributes a well-written and suggestive article on the right to work. The following paragraphs indicate the line of reasoning pursued by Professor Commons in his exposition of this subject:

"Can man have the right of life, liberty, employment? Here we pass from questions of belief to questions of expediency, or, more precisely, to questions of necessity and freedom. In order that the moral right may be incorporated into social and legal right, men must be free to choose and act as they wish. There is neither right nor wrong where necessity rules—only success or failure. The history of civilization is the evolution of opportunities for free choice and, therefore, of moral right and personal responsibility, through the suppression of necessity. Metaphysicians dispute over the freedom of the will. Their contests are empty, because they overlook the fact that individual freedom depends on social conditions. Free will is illusory if it does not end in free action, and free action is impossible where society has not yet overcome the hard physical facts of necessity."

THE RIGHT OF THE LABORER.

"The right to work must also be clearly distinguished from the socialist's theory of labor's right to the entire product. The latter is based on a theory that labor alone creates all wealth, a theory which dates back to the time when political economy was a science of production of wealth, and which is now seen to be inadequate. The right to work springs not from a theory of production, but from a belief in the worth of man as man and an insight into the material and social conditions which foster manhood. It is a right, not to the entire product, but to a definite standing supported by law within industry along with the capitalist proprietors."

ADVANTAGES OF THE RIGHT TO WORK.

"What are some of the advantages to be gained by enforcing the right to work? It abolishes involuntary poverty. It permits rigid treatment of voluntary poverty, or pauperism, by removing all excuse from the able-bodied beggar and tramp. These can then rightly be treated as criminals. At present the burden of proof is on the charity-givers, to show that the beggar could get work if he wanted it. Then the burden would be on the beggar, to show that he was unable to work notwithstanding that he could get it. Society gains by the prevention of strikes, saving thereby millions of dollars yearly. This more than compensates for the increased

taxation required to support insurance, courts, employment bureaus, and so on. Above all, the right to work brings a higher manhood, a self-respect and respect for others, a strength of character, in the place of the servility, sullenness, and eye-service which stamp the mass of laborers, and the distrust, severity, and caprice which mark the character of those who have arbitrary power over their fellows."

HARDSHIPS OF THE AMERICAN SEAMAN.

IN the February *Forum* Mr. Walter Macarthur asserts that the condition of the American seaman, not only in the positive sense, as compared with the condition of other seamen, but relatively to the progress of the United States toward personal liberty, is worse to-day than at any time in the past. Mr. Macarthur declares, in short, that the seaman is nothing else than a slave.

"The primary circumstance of the seaman's life, the basis upon which rest all the incidentals of his calling and character, is involuntary servitude. The contract which he must make as a condition of getting employment binds him to his ship in effect as securely as the serf was bound to the soil or the negro to his master. The principle of this contract is of remote origin. The highest judicial authorities trace it as far back as the law of the Rhodians, some nine hundred years before the birth of Christ. That it has survived to the present time is due to an error in the public mind concerning the seaman and his calling, which error, in turn, is attributable to obvious circumstances, preventing a general understanding of the matter. The everyday life of the seaman is, of course, unknown to the public. For information on the subject the public depend upon written accounts, and these are usually colored by motives other than the narration of plain facts. Only the effects of the seaman's life as they develop in his conduct ashore are seen. These effects are, unfortunately, but too well calculated to confirm the public prejudice and to substantiate the theory of law by which the seaman's relations to his employer and to society are regulated. The public opinion thus formed is generally founded upon an inversion of cause and effect."

Another primary evil of our maritime law is the so-called allotment system, which provides that a seaman engaging to serve on a foreign-bound vessel may allot a certain portion of his wages, not exceeding ten dollars per month, to his "wife, mother, or other relative, or to an original creditor, in liquidation of any just debt for board or clothing." Mr. Macarthur shows

that this practice, which seems to open a way by which the seaman may procure clothing and discharge his debts before embarking on a voyage, is perverted into a means of great injustice to the helpless seaman.

WORKINGS OF THE "ALLOTMENT" SYSTEM.

"In the great majority of cases the allotment is made payable to an 'original creditor.' This term is merely a legal euphemism descriptive of the crimp, or 'shark.' The latter is the seaman's employment agent, and as such is distinguished by an aggravation of methods proportioned to the helplessness of his victims. By combination the crimps control the shipment of crews, and thus compel the seaman to accede to their terms as a condition of securing employment. The first of these conditions is that the seaman shall sign an allotment note in favor of the crimp for the full amount allowed by law, generally one-half or more of the wages to be earned during the voyage, and usually largely in excess of the seaman's indebtedness. As in the case of the contract by which he signs away his personal liberty, the seaman's only alternative in practice is to remain ashore in idleness. Thus allotment, from being a convenience to be availed of at the seaman's option, becomes a compulsory tribute which the seaman pays in support of those whose chief function is to prey upon him. As the seaman signs away one-half of his wages at the beginning of the voyage, he receives but one-half when he lands. This fact, combined with the crimps' control of the shipping business, operates to place the seaman at the latter's mercy, so that allotment, instead of palliating the results of 'natural improvidence,' actually induces that condition. It is a principle of maritime law, older than any statute and residing in the nature of his calling, that the seaman's wages are exempt from garnishment. According to numerous admiralty decisions, 'the law is forced to declare that no man can be permitted to say anything or do anything to deprive the seaman of the right to demand his wages when he leaves the ship.' The allotment law is a negation of this principle, since in practice it deprives the seaman of the right to secure his wages before he joins the ship."

CRUEL TREATMENT.

Mr. Macarthur makes even more serious charges against shipmasters on the score of inhuman treatment of their men:

"The personal treatment accorded the seaman by American ships' officers is the most oppressive, because the most acute, feature of his life. Extreme brutality is the rule, almost without ex-

ception. It is a standing charge against our maritime law that it requires no qualification other than that of citizenship on the part of sailing-ship officers. In this respect the United States stands alone among maritime nations of any consequence. The result is that the men in authority on board American ships are chosen for their ability to 'drive'—i.e., to beat—the men under them, rather than for their ability as seamen and navigators. The reputation thus attained finds its sequence in an *esprit de corps* leading to the commission of the most wanton brutalities conceivable by minds trained to ingenious methods of inflicting torture upon their subordinates, and undeterred by the fear of consequences, social or legal.

"The frequent recurrence of seamen's charges against ships' officers and the monotonous regularity with which these charges are dismissed by the courts has created a feeling of indifference, and even skepticism, on the part of the public. The charges made by the seaman appear incredible when judged by the standard of conduct prevailing on land. But it must be remembered that the standard prevailing at sea is one of practical slavery, in which a Legree is an actual personification.

"An investigation shows that during the past eleven years more than one hundred ships' crews have brought charges against their officers in ports of the United States alone. This list includes only those cases that have come most prominently before the public. Characteristic features of this record are: Fifteen deaths resulted from the treatment received; many cases resulted in the loss of limbs, eyes, or teeth, and in other injuries of a permanent character, including insanity; several suicides are attributed to persecution; only seven convictions were obtained, and, with one exception, the penalties inflicted were merely nominal; the name of certain ships and their officers recur frequently in the list.

"This condition of affairs is due primarily to the construction of the law on the point. The statute provides that any officer who, 'without justifiable cause, beats, wounds, or imprisons any seaman,' shall be punishable by a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, or by imprisonment not exceeding five years, or by both. Read conversely, the term 'without justifiable cause' authorizes corporal punishment at the sole discretion of the ship's officer. Under this law courts and juries have consistently approved the declaration of accused persons that assaults upon seamen were justifiable, or at any rate that they were deemed such.

"In this particular a radical difference is ob-

servable in favor of the ancient codes. The right to inflict corporal punishment, while vested in the port authorities in extreme cases, such as mutiny, causing the loss of ship and cargo, or assault upon the master, was specifically prohibited to ships' officers."

These facts seem to make their own reply to the question so frequently asked: "Why does not the American boy go to sea?"

THE HOSPITAL TREATMENT OF TUBERCULOSIS.

LAST month we quoted in this department from an article on the open-air cure for consumption as put in practice in Germany. In the *North American Review* for February Dr. S. A. Knopf advocates the maintenance of special institutions in all our States for the exclusive treatment of tuberculous patients.

Dr. Knopf states that although the need of such institutions has been demonstrated again and again, we still have fewer "sanatoria" for tuberculous patients, absolutely and relatively to our population and to the number of consumptives, than either France, Germany, or England. The only State institution of this kind in America was recently opened at Rutland, Mass., with a capacity of 300 beds; it is called the Massachusetts State Hospital for Consumptives. New York City is said to have 10,000 tuberculous poor and yet has hospital accommodation for less than 500 consumptives, unless they are placed in the general hospitals, thereby becoming a menace to all their fellow-patients suffering from acute diseases.

THE EQUIPMENT REQUIRED.

Dr. Knopf proposes a complete system of sanatoria to which patients should be sent after a careful examination of each individual case by a commission similar to the commissions which determine who are proper subjects for State care in hospitals for the insane. This system would include the following institutions:

"1. A centrally located reception hospital and dispensary. The dispensary should treat the ambulant tuberculous patients, whose admission into the sanatorium is impracticable or has to be delayed for want of room. These dispensaries should also serve the patient discharged from the sanatorium as a place to seek counsel, and thus aid in his continued improvement and guard against the possibility of a relapse.

"2. One or several city sanatoria, located in the outskirts, and if possible in a somewhat elevated region, where the atmosphere is known to be pure. Here all patients should pass through a preparatory sojourn before being sent to the

mountain sanatorium. The more advanced cases would all be retained here.

"3. One or several mountain sanatoria at no greater distance from the city than three or five hours by rail, at an altitude, if possible, of between one thousand and two thousand feet, on porous ground, with southern exposure, as nearly as possible protected against the coldest winds by higher mountains, and preferably surrounded by a pine forest. A farm in the vicinity where the thoroughly convalescent patients could do light work might make the institution in a measure self-supporting. To this place the selected incipient and the improved cases from the city sanatorium should be sent to complete their cure. To the mountain sanatorium there should also be attached a department for children suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis.

"4. Several seaside sanatoria for the treatment of children afflicted with tuberculous diseases of the joints and other tuberculous (scrofulous) manifestations.

MATERNITY HOSPITALS.

"5. A maternity sanatorium where tuberculous mothers should be received a few months previous to their confinement and surrounded by the best hygienic and dietetic care. They should also remain in the sanatorium for some time after childbirth. It is only by taking away these mothers from their unsanitary tenement homes and placing them under constant medical supervision in such an institution, some time before and after their confinement, that the fearful mortality among tuberculous mothers after childbirth can be reduced.

"The beneficial effect on the woman's and child's constitutions through such an arrangement can hardly be overestimated. Leaving aside the physical well-being thus largely assured to mother and child at a period when their organisms need the most tender care, the hygienic training which the mother will have received in such an institution will be of lasting utility to herself and child, to the family and to the community.

"These maternity sanatoria need not be situated at a great distance from the city. All that would be essential is that they should be erected on good porous ground, preferably somewhat elevated, and in a locality where the atmosphere is as pure as possible. The buildings should be constructed according to the principles of modern obstetrical science and modern phthisio-therapy. The physician in charge should be experienced in both these branches of medicine.

"From the foregoing it will be seen that I am in favor of treating tuberculous patients near their homes, and in the same or nearly the same

climate as that in which they will have to live and work after their restoration to health."

PRACTICABILITY OF THE SCHEME.

Dr. Knopf regards it as fully demonstrated that cures may be effected in nearly all climates. He is convinced, furthermore, that for social and economic reasons most tuberculous patients will have to be treated near their homes.

To create such a system of institutions as his article outlines, Dr. Knopf admits that State and municipal funds cannot be relied on. An appeal must be made to wealthy and philanthropic citizens. In England, France, and Germany most of the institutions of this character are maintained by private philanthropy, although the governments support a few.

In conclusion Dr. Knopf says:

"Every consumptive taken from the tenement districts to a sanatorium or special hospital to be cured, or for the purpose of isolation, means a suppression of a center of infection. Every tuberculous patient cured means another breadwinner and useful citizen, who might have become otherwise a public charge.

"The curability of pulmonary tuberculosis is demonstrated every day. The most frequent and most certain cures are obtained by the hygienic, dietetic, and educational treatment in sanatoria—that is to say, institutions where the open-air treatment, the best food, and the thorough hygienic management constitute the main factors of therapeutics. Here the patient is not only cured, but taught how to remain well and how not to infect others.

"The average results obtained in sanatoria for early cases are 50 to 70 per cent. of cures; for the more advanced they vary from 15 to 25 per cent. If I apply Vaughan's estimate for 1896 to 1899, I may say that of the 70,000,000 people living to-day in the United States, 10,000,000 or more will die of tuberculosis unless something is done to prevent it.

"There is very much that can and should be done. Let our statesmen work to create a department of public health at Washington, with full power to combat bovine tuberculosis. Let our municipal authorities, with strict but humane laws, reduce the danger of the transmission of tuberculosis from man to man. Let statesmen, municipal authorities, physicians, and philanthropists unite to establish sanatoria and kindred institutions for tuberculous patients, especially for the poorer classes, for from these arises the greatest menace to the public health. Then with the dawn of a new century we may hope to see a satisfactory solution of the tuberculosis problem in the United States."

THE RED INDIAN OF TO-DAY.

MR. GEORGE BIRD GRINNELL writes in the March *Cosmopolitan* on "The North American Indian of To-day," and publishes some of his magnificent photographs of famous and typical Indians to illustrate his essay. Mr. Grinnell is, perhaps, as thorough and unprejudiced a student of modern Indian life as exists in the United States. He has come face to face with the Indians and knows the conditions in which they live, and while he has been consistent in his advocacy of a better and juster scheme of treating with them, he cannot by any means be classed with the sentimentalists who become hysterical on the subject. He strikes the keynote of the vital defect in our present system when he says that the Indian can have but slow and imperfect advancement until the men employed in the field service of the bureau shall be sufficiently intelligent to understand the mental attitude of the Indian and sufficiently interested to give special attention to him.

"To-day Indians understand that they must work to live, but in many cases it is demanded of them that they shall make bricks without straw. They are asked to support themselves, but are given no tools to work with. Some tribes have had cattle issued to them, but little has been done to teach them how to care for these cattle, and the work with them which the agency employees are supposed to do is frequently altogether neglected. We blame the Indians for not being civilized by this time, but in fact the fault is ours and that of our representatives in Congress for assenting to a system which places the Indians in charge of men some of whom are unintelligent, inefficient, careless, and sometimes criminal.

WHAT MIGHT BE DONE FOR THE INDIAN.

"In many respects conditions are much better now than they used to be. The Indian Bureau struggles hard to improve matters, but is hampered by old methods and traditions, and above all by the manner in which a large number of the Indian agents are chosen. The condition of the Indians will not greatly improve until the agents are selected by reason of actual qualifications for their work, instead of receiving the position as a reward for political services performed.

"There is probably not an Indian tribe in the United States which could not, under the direction of the right kind of man, become entirely self-supporting within ten years, but it would be necessary that those tribes which to-day are absolutely without property—as the Northern Cheyennes—should be given a start in some way.

Thus these Cheyennes, to take a specific example, who live in a country which is too dry for farming yet is a good stock range, ought to have issued to them as their individual property fifteen hundred head of cattle and to be taught how to manage this live-stock. The continual agitation by the neighboring white population of the question of this tribe's removal to some other part of the West ought to be put an end to and the title to their lands to be confirmed. In the same way the condition of each individual tribe should be studied, and it should be treated according to its needs."

THE VENEZUELAN CHARACTER.

MAJ. STANLEY PATERSON, in the January *Geographical Journal*, describes his experiences in the valley of the Orinoco in the end of 1897. The pending arbitration with Great Britain gives interest to his impression of the people. He says:

"These up country Venezuelans, while boasting of pure Spanish descent, are all freely intermixed with negroes or Indians, frequently with both, and are quite a distinct and characteristic race. They are practically divided into three classes—the *ato* holders, or small farmers; the *cunagua* men, or squatters; and the *peons*, or laborers. Each class looks down on that below it, but the distinction between them is one of degree only, the general character of all being identical and, to our practical British minds, extremely paradoxical. All are avaricious, thriftless, independent, faithless, untruthful, lazy, capable of hard work, quick-tempered, vindictive, changeable, and full of laughter. Life, partly by their own fault, is hard with them; penury is their abiding condition; they daily live on the verge of starvation, frequently for lack of energy to hunt for food. But as their actual wants are few this seldom saddens them—they look on the whole thing as a vast joke. If there are clouds, these children of the sun see them not; nothing is really serious to them; poverty, starvation, and death only seem part of the natural order of things, and even these have their jocular side. But this very sunniness, childishness, and irresponsibility that makes these people in a way attractive and interesting also makes them terribly hard people for the energetic European to work with."

Their attitude to the English is given in these closing remarks:

"Contrary to expectation, we found the people all over the Orinoco Valley most friendly to the English, whose business qualities they respect, and disposed to view the boundary difficulty as

merely a question of brag, out of which their own politicians, whom they distrust, hope to aggrandize themselves in some unexplained way.

"I am fully convinced that this valley will one day develop into one of the richest commercial centers in the West, but its development requires capital, and English capital is naturally shy of entering the country in the present unsettled state of affairs."

SIR HENRY HAWKINS.

BY the recent retirement of Mr. Justice Hawkins from the High Court of Justice in England, remarks a writer in the *Green Bag*, the English bench loses one of its most conspicuous characters and a unique personality. He was better known to the public than any of his associates, having passed his eighty-first birthday and completed his twenty-second year of continuous and exceptionally active service before he finally laid the ermine aside.

He was not a university man, as are most English barristers, but he was a prodigious worker and had a large mental endowment, besides an overmastering will.

NOT ALWAYS FRIENDLY TO "COUNSEL."

"Old Hawkins," as he was not disrespectfully called, had the "show room" in the courts. He always attracted larger "audiences" than even the lord chief justice himself, and never failed to provide entertainment.

"If everything else failed, he could enliven the proceedings with a tilt against some one of the counsel who had excited his animosity, or an onslaught on the solicitors for the way they had worked up or failed to work up the case, or the poor solicitors' clerks for the illegibility of their writing or the manner in which the papers had been prepared.

"A dry commercial case had no attraction for him and aroused his sarcasm against the litigants and the lawyers alike. Upon taking his seat in the morning he would say: 'Who is in Jones versus Smith? Ah! you, Mr. Robes? Well, I have looked at the pleadings in that case and I can't make head or tail of them. Nobody could. The plaintiff don't seem to know what he is complaining about, and the defendant hasn't a ghost of an idea what sort of a case he is meeting. I can't try the case. No one could. You must put your heads together and settle it. If you can't agree, come to my room and I will help you.' And with that he would go on to the more congenial part of his day's list, leaving the unhappy parties in Jones versus Smith to make the best sort of a settlement possible under circumstances where neither is willing to incur the

ire of the judge by insisting on trial, and both have expended large sums of money in making their case and briefing counsel for their 'day in court.'"

Mr. Justice Hawkins' retirement did not cause unmitigated regret in the legal profession. Indeed, it has been intimated that to the bar his retirement has come as a relief and as "the realization of a wish that as years rolled on seemed to be incapable of fulfillment;" for he had unusual physical endurance and never seemed to know fatigue. The *Green Bag* writer cites a remarkable instance of this quality, which also serves to illustrate the strained relations between bench and bar:

"Only the week before his resignation was placed in the hands of the lord chancellor he sat at Maidstone for several successive days far beyond the hours customary in court, and on the last night until 11 o'clock, or a little more than twelve hours. He may be congratulated upon this show of capacity for judicial work in one who has passed his four-score of years, but those who were obliged to appear before him, and who had other cases to prepare for trial the next day in a distant court, were not gratified by the exhibition. In fact, Mr. Justice Hawkins has not always been successful in sparing inconvenience, annoyance, and expense to barristers, and he has not always been credited with an overwhelming desire to do so. In the course of the protracted sittings at Maidstone, already alluded to, more than one incident occurred to increase the friction between the bench and the bar, until it reached the point where it was agreed between the barristers present that they should rise and leave the court in protest. Cooler heads, however, exhorted to patience, and the sittings were concluded; but had the resignation of the judge not taken place, a repetition of the Maidstone experience would undoubtedly have led to a revolt such as has never before been seen in the courts of England."

A TERROR TO EVIL-DOERS.

He was most at home in the Criminal Court. Most of the famous criminal cases in England for the past fifteen years have been tried by Mr. Justice Hawkins, and he has been known as the "hanging judge." Nothing could be further from the truth, however, than any imputation that he was actuated by cruel or merciless sentiments. He is said to have been full of compassion toward a prisoner not properly defended or apparently innocent. But he had a "nose for crime," and he convicted many a rogue. In the *Green Bag* article two stories are told which well illustrate his attitude toward offenders:

"Mr. Justice Hawkins once had to sentence an old swindler, and gave him seven years. 'Oh, my lord!' whined the man, 'I'll never live half the time!' The judge took another look at him and answered: 'I don't think it is at all desirable that you should.'"

"On another occasion the usual formality was gone through of asking a prisoner who had been found guilty if he had anything to say. Striking a theatrical posture, and with his right hand in the air, the man exclaimed: 'May the Almighty strike me dead if I don't speak the truth—I am innocent of this crime!' Judge Hawkins said nothing for about a minute. Then, after glancing at the clock, he observed in his most impressive tones: 'Since the Almighty has not thought fit to intervene, I will now proceed to pass sentence.'"

Hawkins was counsel in the famous Tichborne trials—this was before he was elevated to the bench—and it is said that during the trial of Orton for perjury (which occupied one hundred and eighty-eight days of solid work) Hawkins was accustomed to work till past midnight and to rise every morning at 4 o'clock to read over the evidence given on the previous day. He endured this strain constantly for months, and finally got a verdict from the jury, and saw the claimant Orton sentenced to fourteen years' hard labor for perjury.

WIT AND HUMOR IN COURT.

Some of the stories told of Mr. Justice Hawkins in the *Green Bag* are worth retelling.

"As a junior counsel Mr. Justice Hawkins was once practicing before Lord Campbell, who was somewhat pedantic. In addressing the jury Mr. Hawkins, in referring to a brougham, pronounced the word with two syllables—'bro'-am.' 'Excuse me,' said his lordship blandly, 'but I think that if instead of saying 'brough-am' you were to say 'broom' you would be more intelligible to the jury, and, moreover, you would save a syllable.' 'I am much obliged to your lordship,' quietly replied Mr. Hawkins, and proceeded to bring his address to a close. Presently the judge, in summing up, made use of the word 'omnibus.' Instantly up rose Mr. Hawkins and exclaimed: 'Pardon me, m' lud, but I would take the liberty of suggesting that if instead of saying "omnibus" your lordship would say "bus," you would then be more intelligible to the jury, and, besides, you would save two syllables.'

"During the Tichborne trial, where he was opposed by Dr. Kenealy, in the course of a discussion whether equivalent terms could be found in English for French words, and *vice versa*, Mr.

Hawkins was asked whether he thought the word *canaille* could be adequately rendered in our language. He answered, without a moment's hesitation: 'Yes—'Kenealy.'"

"Sir Henry was once presiding over a long, tedious, and uninteresting trial, and was listening, apparently with great attention, to a very long-winded speech from a learned counsel. After a while he made a pencil memorandum, folded it, and sent it by the usher to the Q. C. in question, who, unfolding the paper, found these words: 'Patience competition: Gold medal, Sir Henry Hawkins; honorable mention, Job.'

"The caustic remarks of his lordship have not always been confined to the bench. At the opening of an assize the chaplain preached what he conceived to be a distinctly good sermon, and he had the temerity to sound Mr. Justice Hawkins on the subject. 'Did you approve of my sermon, my lord?' he asked. 'I remarked in your sermon, Mr. Chaplain,' was the prompt reply, 'two things which, to be candid, I did not approve of, and which I have, I am glad to say, never remarked on a similar occasion.' 'They were, my lord?' was the anxious question of the preacher. 'The striking of the clock,' answered Mr. Justice Hawkins, 'twice, sir.'"

THE GIFFORD LECTURESHIPS.

THE recent appointments of two Americans, Prof. William James and Prof. Josiah Royce, of Harvard University, to the Gifford lectureships at the universities of Edinburgh and Aberdeen, respectively, have served to direct attention in this country to the special purposes and aims of this unique Scottish foundation. In the February number of the *Open Court* Prof. R. M. Wenzley gives an account of Lord Gifford's deed of gift, as well as of the incumbents of the chairs.

Lord Gifford was one of the judges of the Supreme Court of Scotland. More than ten years ago it was found that he had by will left four hundred thousand dollars, to be divided among the four Scottish universities, for the purpose of founding lectureships on what he designated natural theology.

The precise nature of Lord Gifford's wishes is to be determined by reference to the testamentary deed. The important paragraphs in this document read as follows:

I having been for many years deeply and firmly convinced that the true knowledge of God, that is, of the being, nature, and attributes of the Infinite, of the All, of the First and Only Cause, that is, the One and Only Substance and Being, and of the true and felt knowledge (not merely nominal knowledge) of the relations of man and the universe to Him, and of the true foundations of all ethics or morals—being, I say, convinced

that this knowledge, when really felt and acted upon, is the means of man's highest well-being, I have resolved to institute and found lectureships or classes for the promotion of the study of said subjects among the whole people of Scotland. . . . The lecturers appointed shall be subjected to no test of any kind and shall not be required to take any oath, or to emit or subscribe any declaration of belief, or to make any promise of any kind; they may be of any denomination whatever or of no denomination at all (and many earnest and high-minded men prefer to belong to no ecclesiastical denomination); they may be of any religion, or, as is sometimes said, they may be of no religion, or they may be so-called skeptics or agnostics or free-thinkers, provided only that the "patrons" will use diligence to secure that they be able, reverent men, sincere lovers of and earnest inquirers after truth.

I wish the lecturers to treat their subject as a strictly natural science, the greatest of all possible sciences, indeed, in one sense the only science, that of Infinite Being, without reference to or reliance upon any supposed special exceptional or so-called miraculous revelation. I wish it considered just as astronomy or chemistry is. I have intentionally indicated, in describing the subject of the lectures, the general aspect which personally I should expect the lecturers to bear, but the lecturers shall be under no restraint whatever in their treatment of their theme. For example, they may freely discuss (and it may be well to do so) all questions about man's conceptions of God or the Infinite, their origin, nature, and truth, whether he can have any such conceptions, whether God is under any or what limitations, and so on, as I am persuaded that nothing but good can result from free discussion.

AN INCENTIVE TO CATHOLICITY.

In Scotland the university chairs devoted to the study of religion and theology are open only to clergymen who have pledged themselves to the Westminster Confession, and it is alleged that many of the incumbents of these chairs possess but a slight expert acquaintance with the subjects in which they offer instruction. The Gifford bequest was intended to remedy this deficiency.

Professor Wenley also commends the provision made by Lord Gifford for the election of incumbents of his professorships. All elections are remitted to the senates of the universities; all professors on the teaching staff have an equal voice in determining who the incumbent shall be.

"While this may conceivably result in occasional trials of strength between the 'humanists' and the 'scientists,' it is practically certain to issue in elections which are reputable, if no more. And to their credit be it said, the senates have to this point used their privilege with emphatic freedom from presuppositions, with an eye to the representation of divergent schools of thought, and with a catholicity of choice which guarantees that men of widely varied interests shall have opportunity to express their ideas. Moreover, no special favor has been extended to

Scotchmen; indeed, France is the one great contributor to the science of religion and the philosophy of religion (which have now driven antiquated natural theology from the field) whose resources have not been tapped. As witness of catholicity, take the present incumbents. At St. Andrews, Wellhausen, of Marburg, the Old Testament scholar; at Glasgow, Foster, of Cambridge, the physiologist; at Aberdeen, Royce, of Harvard, the idealist philosopher; at Edinburgh, James, of Harvard, the psychologist. A similar breadth of sentiment and of selection had marked the appointments since their commencement, in 1888."

Such men as Andrew Lang, Edward Caird, Lewis Campbell, John Caird, Max Müller, William Wallace, A. B. Bruce, E. B. Tylor, A. M. Fairbairn, J. Hutchinson Stirling, Sir G. G. Stokes, Otto Pfleiderer, Alexander Campbell Fraser, and Professor Tiele, of Leyden, have served as Gifford lecturers during the past ten years.

UNFAVORABLE CRITICISMS.

Unfavorable criticisms have come from both camps—the orthodox and the unorthodox.

"Curiously enough, the *personnel* has received unfavorable comment from the free-thinker so called; while, less curiously, the orthodox—though not the 'unco' guid,' as the Scotch pharisee is called—have entered their protest against the freedom used by some lecturers. In the former case it has been objected, for instance, that ministers of the churches ought not to be appointed. In other words, the patrons have been accused of unfaithfulness to their trust in electing men like Principals Caird and Fairbairn or Professors Campbell and Bruce. This criticism has raged chiefly round the appointment of the last—in some ways, it seems to me, an excellent testimonial for him. It implies that Dr. Bruce had something to say from his standpoint that might be weighty. The contention of these critics has been that one whose signature stood below the Westminster Confession had thereby unfitted himself for exercising that impartiality for which Lord Gifford was so solicitous. It must be obvious, of course, that this objection holds with reference to Christianity alone. The signatory of the confession retains perfect liberty to treat precisely as he chooses all matters that fall without the dogmas of the Church."

Professor Pfleiderer's Edinburgh lectures gave rise to much alarm among Scottish churchmen, and there was a demand that the records of the Christian faith be safeguarded from the onslaughts of Gifford lecturers.

THE PERIODICALS REVIEWED.

THE CENTURY MAGAZINE.

THE March *Century* has an article in its series on "Heroes of Everyday Life," dealing with "The Heroes of the Railway Service," by Charles De Lano Hine. Mr. Hine was a graduate of West Point and served for four years as an officer; then he voluntarily resigned his commission to become a freight brakeman. He worked for six months in that capacity and for two years as a yardmaster. So he has had peculiar opportunities to study the subject.

The *Century's* war papers are continued in Lieutenant Bernadou's account of "The 'Winslow' at Cardenas;" in Lieut. Cameron McR. Winslow's article on "Cable-Cutting at Cienfuegos;" in Lieutenant Hobson's further chapter on "The Sinking of the 'Merrimac'"; and in a first chapter by Gen. Francis V. Greene on "The Capture of Manila."

Prof. James Bryce contributes the most notable article of the number in his essay on "British Experience in the Government of Colonies." He gives us much good advice and emphasizes strongly the inadvisability of radical changes. He says most of the English blunders in India have been due to insufficient information, and he tells us what we are beginning to realize so clearly the truth of, that ordinary politicians are not fitted for investigation of the conditions in far-away colonies. He reminds us that a firm hand must be kept on white adventurers and argues for a continuity of policy as quite essential to success.

"Home politics should not be suffered to come into colonial administration at all, nor should political services at home be rewarded by colonial offices."

HARPER'S MAGAZINE.

IN the March *Harper's* Senator Lodge continues his history of the Spanish-American War, and we have quoted from his conclusions concerning Dewey's victory in another department of this magazine.

Mr. Julian Ralph continues his serial, too, on "English Characteristics." He finds the Englishman fonder of the brute creation, with the exception of cats, than any other civilized man. Mr. Ralph is amazed at the number of dogs in every class of life, and he says the island is a paradise for horses. He speaks, too, with respectful admiration of the Englishman's capacity for eating and drinking. "Tea in bed," he says, "then breakfast, lunch, afternoon tea, dinner, and late supper before retiring are six of their meals, four of which are regular and habitual with all classes." Mr. Ralph attributes this capacity for eating to the enervating climate, which is also to account for the drinking habit. He tells us his very sober-sided banker told him that he would certainly be ill if he did not take two drinks a day, and added that it was impossible to live in the climate without stimulants.

Mr. Russell Sturgis, the eminent architect, contributes the first part of a masterly discussion of "The Building of the Modern City House," in which he describes the evolution in house-building which Ameri-

can cities have seen and compares our practices with regard to the European standards of construction.

A curious and interesting feature of this number of *Harper's* is an account of "The Massacre of Fort Dearborn at Chicago," by the late Simon Pokagon, chief of the Pokagon band of Pottawatomie Indians. It will be remembered that Simon Pokagon was a contributor of two articles to the AMERICAN MONTHLY REVIEW OF REVIEWS, and that he was by no means a bad writer, as well as a descendant of one of the most celebrated Indian chieftains of the middle West. He writes in this article in honest defense of his plea against the charges of savage cruelty which have always been made against the Indians, especially in connection with the massacre of the garrison of Fort Dearborn. His arguments bear the stamp of truth, although much of the data on which he founds them has been gathered from the traditions of Indian tribes which had to do with the massacre, as well as from the public accounts. Chief Pokagon makes an unanswerable plea for consideration of the habits and temptations of his people when he calls to mind that in those fur-trading days whisky was legal tender in trading with the Indians, and that to this day there remain in the old account-books in the Astor House at Mackinaw the values of various furs and hides reckoned in "fire-water." He tells us, too, that his father, a famous chieftain, described to him how musk-rat hides were sold to the white men for a swallow of gin, fox skins for a gill, and beaver skins for a pint.

SCRIBNER'S MAGAZINE.

GOV. THEODORE ROOSEVELT describes in the March *Scribner's* the Rough Riders' part in General Young's fight at Las Guasimas. He gracefully takes occasion to say that the two newspaper correspondents, Richard Harding Davis and Edward Marshall, though non-combatants, "showed as much gallantry as any soldier in the field."

In the series on "The Conduct of Great Businesses" there is a very readable contribution from Mr. W. J. Henderson on "The Business of the Theater." He tells us that in the city of New York a prosperous theater may do a business of \$250,000 in a favorable season and keep in employment 150 persons; that there are 37 theaters in active operation in the Boroughs of Manhattan and Bronx, while the Borough of Brooklyn has a score or so in addition. He says that the business done by the theater is the most sensitive barometer to business in general, as play tickets are among the very first things that a man will renounce in efforts to economize.

Mr. Robert Grant continues his "Search-Light Letters," with a "Letter to a Modern Woman with Social Ambitions;" Mr. Harrison S. Morris has a short sketch discussing the portraits of John W. Alexander, interspersed with reproductions of some excellent examples of the artist's work; there is a further installment of the Colvin "Letters of Robert Louis Stevenson," and Senator George F. Hoar, of Massachusetts, contributes "Some Political Reminiscences."

McCLURE'S MAGAZINE.

WE have quoted in another department from the article on "Liquid Air," by Mr. Ray S. Baker, in the March *McClure's*.

The number opens with a sketch of the artist Tissot and a discussion of his paintings of the life of Christ, by Cleveland Moffett, which includes an interview with M. Tissot.

Lieut. Robert E. Peary, who is now well up in the arctic regions, having sailed from New York July 2 last, tells of his plans in an article entitled "Moving on the North Pole." Part of this outline of his campaign was written after he was actually on his way. The last word from Lieutenant Peary was brought by the steamship *Hope* last August, which reported the *Windward* as evidently frozen in and not able to return until the summer or early fall of 1899.

Captain Mahan continues his essays on the late war, with a fourth contribution discussing "The Problems Presented to Our Navy by Cervera's Appearance in West Indian Waters, and How They Were Solved."

Mr. Henry H. Lewis tells of the work of the Americans in Santiago in cleaning the city and starting right, and especially with General Wood's part in it.

Miss Ida M. Tarbell has a further chapter on Lincoln, headed "Lincoln's Method of Dealing with Men," and Mr. Rudyard Kipling gives another story of "Stalky and Co."

THE COSMOPOLITAN MAGAZINE.

THE March *Cosmopolitan* contains an article on "The North American Indian of To-day" by Mr. George Bird Grinnell, and we have quoted from it in another department.

The magazine opens this March issue with a continuation of the editor's serial on Mohammed, "The Building of an Empire," with imaginative illustrations by Eric Pape.

In the same vein there are some remarkably fine pictures in the following contribution on "The Real 'Arabian Nights.'" It is curious that this classic, which offers such magnificent opportunities for illustration, should have brought forth so little satisfactory work. Miss Leach, in her text, explains how important the "Arabian Nights" are as the documentary collection of so much otherwise scattered folk-lore of the East. She tells us that the tales were probably written in the eighth or tenth century after Christ, and she describes how Mr. Richard Burton devoted thirty years of his life in making an ideal translation, while his friend, Albert Letchford, did almost as great a work in his pictures. It is from the Letchford pictures that the illustrations are reprinted.

The series on "Great Problems in Organization" brings the *Cosmopolitan* this month to "Flour and Flour-Milling," which is described by B. C. Church and F. W. Fitzpatrick. These gentlemen, after giving the magnificent statistics of our Western mill industry, remark that there is perhaps an enormous problem ahead of us to feed the people of the earth. They cite Sir William Crookes' statistics, which show that while the bread-eating population of the world is ever increasing at an enormous ratio, the wheat-yielding territories are in no wise keeping pace to supply it. This authority attempts to prove that with annual deficits of wheat, always increasing, by 1931 most of us will have to begin

cutting down our bread-eating proclivities, and the poor will have to try something else.

The Hon. Thomas B. Reed makes a short excursion into literary criticism with an essay on Richard Brinsley Sheridan; Mr. Grant Lynd describes his experiences "In Southern Spain During the War;" and Edmund W. Roberts gives some instances of "Successful Attempts in Scientific Mind-Reading."

MUNSEY'S MAGAZINE.

THERE are some interesting pictures in the March *Munsey's* in the article by Henry H. Lewis on "The Santiago Battlefield as it is To-day." Mr. Lewis says that at present there is nothing to show the sunken *Merrimac* except the broken stump of the steamer's mast projecting just above the surface of the water a short distance off shore, opposite one of the oldest of the shore forts.

President Timothy Dwight, of Yale, contributes a very brief study of "The Collegian, Past and Present," sketching the spirit that is typical of the young college men of to-day, and especially as he is influenced by the growth of national wealth. President Dwight thinks that the old simple standards are in danger of being lost and that there is an enormous change from the time when there was in the student community almost a contempt for wealth.

Mr. R. H. Titherington, of the editorial staff of *Munsey's Magazine*, continues the story of the war with Spain in this number, with a great many excellent pictures to illustrate his sketches of the movements of the war.

Catherine F. Cavanagh contributes an article on "Historic Washington Homes," and Theodore Dreiser gives a pleasant sketch of "Edmund Clarence Stedman at Home," with pictures of the poet's house and its interior. As one might expect from Mr. Stedman's position of long years of literary eminence in this country, his home shows a mine of literary and art treasures. His library consists largely of volumes of poetry, including many scarce first editions and American, English, and French books, collected, Mr. Dreiser assures us, without bibliomania. Hundreds of these are autographed and otherwise made sacred by ties of friendship.

THE CHAUTAUQUAN.

THE *Chautauquan* for March opens with an article on "The City of Manchester," by E. A. Davies, and another article of English interest is the sketch of John Bright by Dr. Carl E. Boyd.

Prof. L. H. Batchelder discusses "Recent Progress in Physical Science" and says that no controlling invention in electricity has been made during the last five years, the advances having been chiefly in developing and expanding previous inventions. He notes that the telephone is now used over a circuit of nineteen hundred miles, from Boston to Little Rock, Ark.

Mr. E. C. Williams discusses "The Effect of Invention Upon Labor and Morals," basing his article largely on the investigations made under the direction of Col. Carroll D. Wright. He agrees with most of those who have given it special attention, that the moral condition of the laboring classes has improved quite as rapidly as the machinery operated by their hands and that low grades of labor are constantly giving way to educated labor.

Jane A. Stewart describes the workings of "The Underground Railway of Boston," and Mr. Edward Porritt writes on the "Liquor Interests in English Politics."

LIPPINCOTT'S MAGAZINE.

MR. OWEN HALL does some bookkeeping work in the March *Lippincott's* in his article on "Imperialism—An Estimate." He casts up the gains and losses of imperialism, especially Great Britain's imperialism. He decides that there is a good credit balance and that the original investment made by Great Britain to establish her colonies has made large returns. This is especially true in respect to her great colonies in Australasia, South Africa, and Canada. But on examining the details of the imperialistic enterprise as a business operation, Mr. Hall thinks that as a commercial speculation every phase of modern imperialism will fail which does not include settlement on a scale large enough to leaven the whole population. Under these conditions imperialism, he says, may lose its inherent vice of selfishness and may reap the reward of permanent success.

Among the brief essays and light sketches which make up this number of *Lippincott's* there is a clever contribution from Francis J. Ziegler on "Mendacity as a Fine Art," and a readable account of "Chinese Physicians in California" and their curious customs, by William M. Tisdale. The novel of the month is decidedly Southern—Clarinda Pendleton Lamar's story, "The Sport of Circumstances."

THE FORUM.

IN another department we have quoted at some length from the article in the February *Forum* by the Hon. George E. Roberts on the increasing supply of gold, and also from Walter Macarthur's story of the wrongs of the American seaman.

The Hon. David J. Hill, Assistant Secretary of State, writing on "The War and the Extension of Civilization," says:

"Having invoked 'humanity' and 'civilization' as the watchwords of the war, they now clearly prescribe our task in imposing peace. The current course of events has been described by its enemies as 'imperialism' and by its friends as 'expansion;' but neither of these terms quite accurately meets the case. The purpose of our Government has not been the subjection of foreign peoples for the sake of empire nor the enlargement of our territorial limits for the sake of expansion. Both of these words imperfectly express the situation and, thus far at least, are not true to history. A more fitting term to designate the aims and achievements of the nation is, perhaps, the phrase 'the extension of civilization,' for it expresses the motive and controlling principle of the war and of the treaty by which, when ratified, it is to be concluded."

In a paper on "Quarantine and Sanitation" Dr. Walter Wyman advocates the calling by this Government of a convention in which each of the American republics shall be represented by their sanitarians and civil engineers for the purpose of preparing a treaty providing for the examination of the chief yellow-fever ports by a representative commission. Each country should obligate itself to put into effect the measures recommended by the commission for the extirpation of yellow fever, or measures of its own which should be

approved by the commission. It is understood that our Government shall have first set a good example by freeing the cities of our own dependencies from yellow fever by sanitation.

Mr. Walter S. Logan contributes an interesting comparison of Saxon and Latin law courts. The distinguishing difference between them he illustrates from the form of pleadings.

"The common-law declaration, the Saxon's formulation of his claim, is the assertion of a right, and it concludes with a demand. The bill in equity, the typical Latin plea, is a petition, and except where we have Saxonized it, it ends with a prayer. The Saxon issue is sharp, clear, concise. It has a clear affirmative and a plain negative—something one can fight about. The Latin pleadings are long, complicated, verbose. They suggest much to talk about, but little to fight over. The Saxon declaration is the demand of a freeman for his rights: the Latin petition is a persistent plea for grace. The Saxon in a lawsuit seeks his own and is ready to fight for it: the Latin asks for bounty and begs for it."

Capt. A. P. Gardner says that the Porto Rico school system has a fairly good skeleton, from which, however, a few bones are lacking. Each community in the island is accustomed to handling and paying for its own schools. There is need of a higher grade of common schools, as well as of an increase in the number of primary schools. One of the greatest difficulties will be in the securing of teachers. The English language cannot, of course, be the medium of instruction for some time to come.

Commander Bradford, writing on the subject of coal-ing-stations for the navy, asks:

"Of what value will be a fleet of fifty magnificent ships of war on the Pacific coast if the enemy is located in the China Sea and there is not a chain of coal-ing-stations, which have been previously well stocked, stretching along the distance of eight thousand miles from the Pacific coast to China?"

The Hon. Charles Denby presents an argument for the ratification of the peace treaty with Spain; Otto Dorner states the case for good roads and State aid; Joseph King Goodrich describes "Some Japanese Ways;" Dr. Wilhelm Rein writes on "Culture and Education;" and John Gilmer Speed gives a *résumé* of recent performances at the New York theaters.

THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW.

ELSEWHERE we have quoted from three articles in the February *North American*—"Russia as a World Power," by Charles A. Conant; "America and the Wheat Problem," by John Hyde; and "The Tuberculosis Problem in the United States," by Dr. S. A. Knopf.

In the course of an article entitled "Imperial Responsibilities a National Gain," Sir G. S. Clarke declares that the interests of the world, no less than those of the United States, demand not only that the Nicaragua Canal shall be constructed, but that it shall be absolutely controlled by the United States. "We do not want to repeat in the western hemisphere the political complications in which the Suez Canal is involved."

Prof. F. Spencer Baldwin describes luxury as a factor in the social progress of the race. The luxuries of the few in one generation become the necessities of the many in the next. "Thus the whole society advances,

classwise, from stage to stage. The higher gains of civilization, at first enjoyed by only one class, are gradually diffused among the masses."

Commander Charles H. Stockton, U. S. N., president of the Naval War College at Newport, writes on the practice of seizing merchant vessels at sea in time of war. Commander Stockton is in favor of the repeal of all laws giving to naval officers prize-money from the capture of such vessels, but not in favor of doing away with the practice of capture. It has generally been argued by those opposing the practice that since private property on land is practically free from confiscation and capture, private property on the sea should be equally free, but Commander Stockton holds that this exemption on land has been greatly overestimated. In the Franco-Prussian War private property in the enemy's country was not respected. It has been authoritatively stated that the German armies in France took such property to the value of more than six hundred million francs, while the French navy captured ninety merchant vessels, valued at not much more than six million francs. In the case of land property, however, armies have justified themselves on grounds of military necessity. Such claims have no validity as applied to the ordinary merchant vessel, and, indeed, they are not urged. Commander Stockton holds that all merchant ships and their cargoes have belligerent uses, but while this is doubtless true theoretically, no pretense of the kind was made in reference to the merchant ships flying the Spanish flag that were captured by our blockading fleet off Cuba in the late war.

Dr. W. Thornton Parker gives an interesting account of the evolution of the colored soldier in the United States army. "Post schools and devoted and intelligent officers," he says, "have developed the colored recruit until he has become a trustworthy, brave, and intelligent soldier." His work in Cuba justifies this praise.

Dr. Judson Smith's article on "The Awakening of China" is decidedly optimistic in tone. Dr. Smith has only recently returned from China, where he spent some time last year. He finds much reason to hope for a complete rejuvenation of the Celestial Empire, in religion, politics, education, and the arts of civilized life.

Mr. Hiram S. Maxim contributes a technical article on the use of high explosives in large guns; Maj. Arthur Griffiths writes on "Old War Prisons in England and France;" and the Hon. Sereno E. Payne explains and defends the shipbuilding subsidy bill now before Congress. In "Notes and Comments" Earl M. Cranston points out certain defects in the existing court-martial system, Bessie B. Croffut describes the "poor colonies" of Holland, and A. H. Gouraud discusses the deficiencies of our fish supply.

THE ARENA.

THE leading article in the February *Arena* is Prof. John R. Commons' exposition of the right to work, from which we have quoted in another department.

Mr. J. M. Scanland traces Spain's decline to radical defects in the national character. He decides that a people so dependent on leadership is unworthy of liberty.

Apocryph of the controversy over the seating of a polygamous Congressman from Utah, Ruth Everett makes

some startling revelations concerning the social condition of women under the system of polygamy as practiced in Utah.

The Hon. George Fred Williams writes in opposition to the currency-reform policy of the McKinley administration.

Moncure D. Conway, in commemoration of the birthday of Thomas Paine, contributes a study of Paine's Americanism. Mr. Conway attributes to the influence of the pamphlet "Common Sense" the conversion of Washington to the cause of the Revolution. He says on this point:

"Up to January, 1776, Washington had protested his loyalty to the crown. On the 10th of that month Paine's 'Common Sense' appeared; on the 31st of that month Washington wrote from Cambridge to Joseph Reed of 'the sound doctrine and unanswerable reasoning contained in the pamphlet 'Common Sense.' The die was cast."

In the department of fiction there is a brilliant piece of imaginative writing by Mr. Charles Johnston, entitled "Franz Josef's Dream."

Mr. Horatio W. Dresser discusses the question, "Has Life a Meaning?" Mr. Frank E. Anderson writes on American tendencies to militarism under the title "The Janizaries of Plutocracy." S. Ivan Tonjoroff, in a paper entitled "The Struggle of Absolutism," describes recent events in Europe.

THE CONTEMPORARY REVIEW.

THE February number of the *Contemporary Review* gives a characteristic prominence to ecclesiastical and social questions. Articles by M. de Pressensé and Mr. Shaw Lefevre have received special notice elsewhere.

"PLUGGING UP THE ZAMBESI."

Mr. J. T. Wills strongly opposes Mr. Rhodes' "wild-cat" scheme, as he calls it, of "the Cape-to Cairo" railroad. As an alternative he offers another road, from Buluwayo via Salisbury and Tete to the southern extremity of Lake Nyassa and from the north end of the lake to Tanganyika. He suggests, besides, a prodigious scheme for creating a gigantic chartered company's lake, something to eclipse Tanganyika and Nyassa, by erecting a dam across the gorge at Mount Morumbwa:

"I fancy that the engineering skill of the twentieth century will be able to plug this gorge up. At San Francisco they have lately blown the whole face of a mountain into a gorge by one simultaneous blast to make a reservoir. Perhaps one might float down caissons or frames half full of masonry and sink them, and get the rest of the masonry filled in before the water rose. They would be made to measure, to fit tight like wedges in the gorge. Every dry season one could pile on a few more, and make the dam up possibly to a 1,550 or 1,600 foot level, where the lake would conveniently overflow at another outlet. Part of the overflow let fall in turbines over the dam would make the finest electro-motor generator in the world. The famous ancient silver mines, for which wars were fought and natives tortured to reveal the hidden locality, are quite close by. Their deepest veins could be disemboweled by electric power."

SYMPHONIES AFTER BEETHOVEN.

Felix Weingartner, conductor of the Royal Opera of Berlin, contributes a very interesting study on the

"Symphony Since Beethoven." He admits that a single Beethoven symphony, even if not the greatest, is worth more than all the symphonies that have been composed after him. Nevertheless he does not depreciate his successors. Schubert stands close to Beethoven, lyric musician *par excellence*, a noble and, as it were, female complement of Beethoven. Next comes the clever and eloquent Mendelssohn, "master fallen from heaven," perfect artist but not great mind. Diametrically opposed to Mendelssohn is Robert Schumann, the first and most peculiar of subjective romanticists, impetuously striving forward in a struggle unto death for something new and more perfect. Brahms moves away from the often vague romanticism of Schumann and tries to approach the energetic and plastic mode of utterance of our great masters, of Beethoven in particular, but his works give only the abstract idea, while Brahms reveals the very essence of music. With Brahms closed the new classic school begun by Mendelssohn.

THE TROUBLES OF THE CHURCHES.

The Rev. Joseph Foxley derives certain lessons from the mass and the Roman formularies, which he interprets in a more Protestant sense than do modern Anglicans. He declares that the Oxford movement lost its head in the glare of the papacy. It has, as the *Guardian* confesses, never laid hold of the popular life:

"The time seems ripe for a new movement. The evangelicals revived personal religion; the tractarians have restored, though with grievous mistakes, ceremonial religion; broad churchmen have made religion credible. The next movement should renovate the ecclesia, the Church."

THE CHANGED POLICY OF THE VATICAN.

Professor Fiamingo, writing on "The Policy of the Holy See," laments the retrograde attitude of the Vatican. He finds a marked contrast between the energy shown by Leo XIII. in promoting Christian reunion, Christian democracy and a better social state, and the present developments. He attributes the change to the personal influence of Cardinal Rampolla and to the worldly policy that subordinates everything to the regaining of the temporal power. Cardinal Rampolla is declared to desire that Italy should become a republican federation with the Pope as president. With this end in view, he has made the Vatican abjectly subject to France. He is actively preparing the ground for a great *coup* in Italy. He has set up the backs of the German Catholics; he has backed up Spain until the drastic results of the late war have compelled Vatican diplomats to think of turning from the *débâcle* of the Latin races to the vigorous Anglo-Saxon nations.

OTHER ARTICLES.

Sir John Lubbock, writing on "The Indian Currency," points out that what Lord Northbrook proposes is not a gold standard, but an exchange standard. He incidentally mentions that the French have not a gold standard, but an exchange standard. It is regulated by the Bank of France, so as to maintain a steady exchange with England of about 25*s.* 20*c.* to the pound sterling. He adds: "It is, I think, rather a proud position for us that the French standard at this moment is a standard based on the pound sterling." He deprecates the raising of a gold loan, and recommends the imposi-

tion of an import duty of, say, 6*d.* an ounce on silver. R. B. Cobbold describes his trip to Lake Balkash among the Kirghiz Tartars, a lake never visited before, he believes, by an Englishman. M. Maeterlinck writes in French on the "18 Brumaire."

THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

A PART from the courage of the anti-peace articles and the tenor of Lord Halifax's disavowals, both of which are noticed elsewhere, there is little of distinction in the February number of the *Nineteenth Century*.

ALL-BRITISH CABLES WANTED.

Mr. A. S. Hurd condemns England's present telegraphic communications as insufficient and exposed in time of war. He supports Sir Sandford Fleming and advocates a system which may be summarized as follows:

"A Pacific cable passing from Vancouver by Fanning Island, Fiji Islands, Norfolk Island, then branching to New Zealand and to Australia.

"An Indian Ocean cable from western Australia to Cocos Island, Mauritius, Natal, or Cape Town. From Cocos to Singapore and Hong Kong. From Cocos to Colombo or other port in Ceylon. From Mauritius to Seychelles, Aden, Bombay.

"An Atlantic cable which would avoid the shallow seas along the west coast of Africa, Spain, Portugal, and France, by going from Cape Town to Bermuda, touching at St. Helena, Ascension, and Barbados as mid-ocean stations. At Bermuda a connection would be formed with the existing cable to Halifax."

The whole system would cost thirty million dollars; the Pacific portion ten million dollars. In a postscript Mr. Rhodes declares that the Cape-to-Cairo telegraph will not be complete in less than three years.

"THE NEW PSYCHOLOGY" VERY OLD.

Dr. St. George Mivart expounds "the new psychology" founded by Wundt, and inveighs against the Platonic and Cartesian abstractness which would separate soul from form. He insists that "in the complex unity of our bodily life it is the immaterial dominant physical principle which is the man or woman *par excellence* as compared with the mere body, and it is this psychical nature which reveals itself through and gives all its value to the form and manifestations of the living body. . . . The views herein advocated are those of Aristotle, who taught, as before said, that all living beings were each a unity formed by the coalescence of an immaterial form with a certain quantity of matter. But Descartes, from whom almost all modern philosophers descend, entirely separated, as we before pointed out, an immaterial substance of mere thought from a material body which had no property but motion. The new psychology will have nothing of this. It directly connects psychological phenomena—sensation, and thought, and action—with what is material and can be precisely and accurately measured and enumerated. Originating in Germany, it has been greatly developed in America and promises to extend itself quickly in our own country from very small beginnings."

THE LATE CZAR A CURED CONSUMPTIVE.

Dr. J. G. S. Coghill, writing on "The Prevention of Consumption," declares that even "theoretical scien-

tists" have always held that consumption is not a fatal disease:

"Carswell, the greatest scientific physician of his time, says: 'Pathological anatomy has perhaps never afforded stronger evidence of the curability of a disease than in the case of phthisis.' The post-mortem investigations of many observers, both in this country and on the continent, prove that spontaneous cure of consumption occurs in from one-third to one-fourth of all adults dying after the age of forty years. When the body of the late Emperor of Russia, who died of another quite different disease, was examined, a scar was found at the apex of the right lung, indicating a former seat of tubercular disease that had run its course unrecognized from the first stage to the last."

Though not hereditary, pulmonary tuberculosis is known now to be an infectious disease, being readily transferable by the sputum. The public precautions suggested are notification, inspection, disinfection of houses, teaching of elementary rules of health, prohibition of spitting in public places, appointment of sputum analysts, and isolation of hospital consumptives.

OTHER ARTICLES.

Mr. Arthur Shadwell replies to Mr. Shaw Lefevre's paper on the London water supply, and points out the boon which the companies conferred on the metropolis by providing it with water, at first at a dead pecuniary loss.

Mr. J. P. Wallis writes on liberty of the press in France. He shows that the law of libel, which is on the lines of ours, is rendered inoperative by two facts. Affronted honor in France refuses to claim heavy damages, despising these as a sordid amends, but overlooking their deterrent power; and French juries, as Napoleon said, nearly always acquit the guilty. The French judges, moreover, have not our summary powers of punishing contempt of court, and only one person may be held guilty of the libel. Many papers, therefore, "keep a tame *gérant*," or manager, "described as a *procureur à prison*, whose one duty it is to be fined and sent to prison."

Mr. W. F. Lord admits and deplores that Lord Beaconsfield's novels are not read. "Their high spirits, intense vitality, variety of plot, beauty of language, and lofty tone justify us in calling them masterpieces."

THE FORTNIGHTLY REVIEW.

THE February *Fortnightly* is an excellent number, a trifle overbalanced, perhaps, on the political and economic side. We have quoted in another place from the articles by Mr. Brooks Adams and Mr. Benjamin Taylor, which are of special interest to American readers.

Under the title of "The Settling Day," Mr. Geoffrey C. Noel proposes to make a clean breast of England's grievances with France, and invites some French writer to be equally frank in formulating the complaints of his country against Great Britain. By specifying their mutual irritations in black and white both nations may be able to come to a clearer understanding. The writer traverses well-trodden ground in the Soudan, in Egypt, in West Africa, in Newfoundland, and in Madagascar. He then passes to what he calls "the open secrets of diplomacy," and alleges that "in every foreign court where Great Britain has interests not altogether identical with those of some other power or powers the French

ambassador or minister, acting under instructions, has of late years thrown the weight of his influence into the scale against England." It was so in Constantinople over the Armenian question. It was so in Peking. It was so in Madrid and at the Cape.

THE MILLIONAIRE AND THE FRENCH SHORE.

Mr. Beckles Willson writes on "Newfoundland's Opportunity," and after reiterating the case for the colony against France, puts a question which has doubtless occurred to many minds:

"What has caused the Newfoundland question to suddenly become paramount? Is there not some concentrated force, some propelling power, at work behind the scenes? There is—and that power is a millionaire. The name of this millionaire is Robert Gillespie Reid, who, having voluntarily assumed, by means of the measure known as the Reid contract, the responsibility of developing the island's resources, finds himself at the outset confronted by a situation which precludes all present enterprise. This gentleman has acquired in fee simple some three or four million acres of land in Newfoundland; and where the islanders were content to wait patiently for justice, he, as a business man, eager to exploit his mines and timber, can hardly be expected to pin his faith to assurances so frail and of fulfillment so remote. The abortive attempts to nullify his patents of monopoly have failed—as they deserve to fail—and the man in possession is now, although not overtly, at the head of the movement for the immediate cession or extermination of the French rights."

Mr. Willson concludes appositely: "Pecuniary compensation must settle the question," and in "not many weeks' time."

MAYO IN REVOLT.

"An Irish Unionist" describes the working of the United Irish League in County Mayo. The object of the agitation is to "bring such pressure on the government, the landlords, and the graziers that the former may be induced to buy up compulsorily the interests of the latter, and then divide the grazing farms thus obtained among the people." The result is "to make the life of every grazier in County Mayo who lives within easy access of a congested area as intolerable as was that of one who took an evicted farm in the early days of the Land League agitation." Landlord and grazier accordingly clamor for government protection against intimidation—in a word, more coercion.

OTHER ARTICLES.

Maj. Arthur Griffiths reviews Butler's life of Sir G. Pomeroy-Colley—the unfortunate hero of Majuba Hill—and rejoices in its vindication of an unduly aspersed character.

Baron de Coubertin begins a series of articles on France since 1814, and sets the conduct of Louis XVIII. and his ministers in a very favorable light.

Mr. F. S. Boas contributes "New Light on Marlowe and Kyd" from recent researches. This goes to prove that the "atheism" charged against both dramatists was really no more than a sort of Unitarian theism. On the other hand, Kyd's own words attest that Marlowe, with whom he had lived and worked, was "irreligious, intemperate, and of a cruel heart."

Mr. Richard Davey announces a new novelist, strongly opposed to the realism of the Zola school, in Count Albert du Bois, who is now residing in London as *attaché* to the Belgian legation.

THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW.

THE February number of the *Westminster* begins with an article on Liberal prospects, and it insists that the House of Commons, as the best club in London and the most expensive, entails an entrance fee of fourteen hundred pounds and an annual subscription of five hundred pounds paid to the electing body. This restricts membership—as witness the unwillingness of any Liberal to contest the Aylesbury division—to wealthy men. Since mere wealth furnishes the passport to the most distinguished society, money has ebbed away from the democratic side like water from a tilted soup-plate. Democratic principles have become vulgar and imperialism only is respectable. The result is the practical undoing of the first reform act and the practical disfranchisement of the democratic man in the interest of the aristocrat who has come down and the millionaire who has gone up. The writer denounces as most impotent and pernicious the claim put forward by a little clique, with Lord Rosebery at their head, that they have removed foreign policy from the reach of popular control. He hopes that the line will be more clearly drawn than ever between the Roseberyites and the cherishers of the Gladstonian tradition.

PEACE VERSUS EMPIRE.

There are two articles on the peace crusade. The first, on the peace movement, is a labored endeavor to prove the idea that empire has always made for war:

"Fifty years ago the peace movement was the outcome of a love for the democratic ideal. The peace movement of to-day is the outcome of jealousies between competing empires. It may possibly benefit these competing empires by putting a check upon a ruinous military expenditure. But who is so blind as not to see that the day of the agreement of the great competing empires will also be the day for the wiping out of small nationalities?"

The writer's conclusion is that we should attack empire as the cause of war, and suspects that the whole movement is hollow.

The second article is entitled "A Pseudo-Millennium" and is signed "Haguch." The writer, by proving to his own satisfaction that it is to the interest of Russia to secure a halt or diminution in armaments, thinks that he has exposed the sinister motive of the Muscovite. The writer also requests the Czar to disarm, to sell his battleships and recall his troops from the Indian frontier on pain of the writer regarding the scheme as only a diplomatic move. After this argument Mr. John Foreman ventures a forecast of the twentieth century, describing the effects of a war supposed to have taken place between England on the one side and France and Russia on the other. Mr. Foreman has no very gawsonic picture to draw. The contest is declared to have been a drawn game, but the indirect results seem to afford him much satisfaction—i.e., the adoption of bimetalism, free trade, decimal coinage, imperial federation. The practical point seems to be a claim for more encouragement to men in the naval service and the forward policy of opening up new fields of labor.

THE ORIGIN OF LANGUAGE.

J. Donovan offers a new approach to the problem of the origin of language. From the general use of the drum and rattle among primitive savages he infers a

felt want of sensations or impressions to overcome brute instincts and paralyzing superstitions and to preserve the germs of human habit. This suggests, he thinks, the origin of the sounds out of which man made his speech. They were sounds made vocally to supply the same want as is now met by bangs and clangs and yells. The writer refers to the meaningless syllables uttered in sport and excitement by civilized man, and goes on to argue that the irreducible elements of words signify actions, and that the oldest roots of our language are the fossils of long-extinct dramas.

OTHER ARTICLES.

Miss Gertrude Slater, writing on politics and assassination, traces the existence of anarchism to the over-government prevailing on the continent. Government, she says, alternates between the two poles of individuality and socialism. Anarchism is individualism intensified to absurdity, just as communism is extreme socialism. She says, in conclusion, that this terrible taxation may be removed from Europe and that the anarchist may become as extinct as the dodo.

Paolo Zandrini attributes the Spanish decline to superstition, loyalty, ignorance, clericalism, need of acute sensations, and pride.

THE NATIONAL REVIEW.

MR. REEVES' account of old-age pensions in New Zealand in the February number of the *National* has claimed separate notice.

The valuable survey of Greater Britain records important projects of improved Canadian communications with the ocean highway:

"Enthusiastic meetings have been held to urge upon the Dominion government the immediate prosecution of the scheme for securing direct access for ocean-going vessels from the head of the Atlantic navigation on the St. Lawrence, at Montreal, to the great interior lakes, by deepening the Ottawa River to fourteen feet draught and connecting it by a canal with Georgian Bay, on Lake Huron. This undertaking would enable ocean-going steamers to unload and load their cargoes on the western shores of Lake Superior, in the heart of the North American continent. The governor-general, Lord Minto, and the prime minister, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, are understood to have expressed approval of the scheme, and all that the Dominion government is asked to do is to guarantee 2 per cent. on the sum of seventeen million dollars, for which Messrs. Pearson & Co. are prepared to undertake the contract.

"Public opinion is at the same time busying itself again with the question of direct and rapid steam connection between Great Britain and Canada. The new line of steamers recently started under the auspices of the Great Western Railway between Milford Haven and the hitherto almost unknown port of Paspébiac, on the Bay of Chaleurs, on the northeastern coast of New Brunswick, may serve to divert some of the heavy freight traffic from the New York route."

THE PARADOX OF AMERICAN CHARACTER.

Mr. A. Maurice Low, in his "Month in America," takes occasion from the Southern ovation given to Mr. McKinley to make an interesting observation, the truth of which will be generally felt:

"Psychologically and ethnologically America and the Americans are a curious contradiction in that as indi-

viduals they are the most hard-headed, business-like, and practical of people, subordinating pleasure to the materialistic, always with an eye to the practical so as to produce profitable results, unemotional, phlegmatic even, as units, but as a race their emotions are almost as easily stirred as those of the Latins by a plausible orator or one who appeals to their sentiments."

AN ARTISTIC REVIVAL.

Lord Balcarras, in enforcing the duty of South Kensington Museum to put its exhibits into fuller circulation through the provincial centers, declares that so far as artistic tendencies are concerned there are many who argue that the outlook is brighter than it has been for several generations:

"It is impossible to deny that the activity of the producer is increasing. Our architecture shows it in a marked degree. Schools of painting have arisen which are provincial in the best sense of the word, full of personality and vigor, and glad to take a name from the sea-coast or city where they have chosen their home. Birmingham is becoming the center of those who work in gold and silver; Manchester has struck out a line for itself in glass-work. Edinburgh is active; likewise some of the progressive towns in the North Country. The revival of bookbinding and working in enamels is best seen in London. Everywhere we find the 'arts and crafts' movement—one of the most hopeful signs. The fact that a chair, or kettle, or coal-scuttle need not be vulgar or offensive is gradually being recognized; and with it we learn that the lesser arts have a stately dignity of their own.

OTHER ARTICLES.

There are three more articles devoted to the Dreyfus case. Sir Godfrey Lushington deals with the scope of the inquiry, and urges that the *Cour de Cassation* has complete power to ascertain the whole of the facts. Mr. F. C. Conybeare shows the anti-Dreyfus agitation to be "a clerical crusade." The editor finds the only mystery to be the French military authorities' furious opposition to an inquiry which they say will overwhelmingly prove the prisoner's guilt.

Admiral Maxse seeks to vindicate the fair fame of Admiral Dundas and Sir Edmund Lyons—"my two chiefs in the Crimea"—from reflections cast upon them by Mr. Kinglake.

BLACKWOOD.

WITH February *Blackwood's Magazine* has attained its thousandth issue, and comes out accordingly as a stout double number. It opens with a poem by Mr. Andrew Lang on "Our Fathers," describing the founders and earliest contributors to *Blackwood*. Then follows "Noctes Ambrosianæ No. 72," supposed to be held in Elysium, and consisting of a conversational criticism of present-day doings and writings. Neither fun nor flavor are wanting. Special greetings are sent by Edward A. Irving and Sir Henry Brackenbury. The latter contributes also a letter from the field of Salamanca which was written by his father and two uncles descriptive of the great victory. Sir John Mowbray continues his reminiscences of "Seventy Years at Westminster," which he brings up to the death of Palmerston, in 1865. He recalls the solitary occasion on which Disraeli was seen to laugh in the House of Commons. It was when he had

nonplussed Mr. Gladstone by disavowing a reference seen by the latter to himself in a remark on "the rhetorician of the age."

Mr. Ian Malcolm, M.P., gives his "impression" of Jamaica, and declares "lethargy and want of push and enterprise" to be responsible for much of the existing stagnation and depression. He mentions a new industry set up within the last twelve months, "to dry bananas for home consumption and foreign export, as figs are now dried. By one process an excellent preserved fruit is thus added to our dessert-table, while by another the coarser species of banana are converted into first-rate cattle food."

Mr. Charles Whibley tells the extraordinary story of Arthur Rimbaud, "vagabond poet," scholar, gypsy, and just man of affairs, born at Charleville in 1854 and dead in 1891—a wanderer by nature and habit.

"The Looker-on" seems bent on showing that *Blackwood* is a "good hater," reverts to the subject of Mr. Gladstone again, and proves that certain personal antipathies are stronger than death. He recounts a story he had from Boehm, how Mr. Gladstone had once paralyzed Professor Blackie with the angry glare of his eagle eye: "The inner lids had been opened on Blackie and he had looked into the pit."

As though to keep alive memories of the ancient Toryism, "A Note on Eastern Policy" inquires why England has reversed her traditional policy of supporting the Turk. The answer suggested is the Bulgarian atrocities and the Armenian massacres. But, the writer argues, England and Russia are responsible for the Bulgarian atrocities. England incited the Circassians to fight Russia during the Crimean War, but at the end left them in the lurch. They fled for refuge to Bulgaria, where the Sultan allotted them land and houses. Friction with their new neighbors led to the Bulgarian atrocities! The writer goes on to point out that since England has sided with Russia in clearing the Turks out of Crete, Germany has taken the place formerly held by England as an ally of Turkey. A Germanized Turkey may yet have a great rôle to play. But in the last paper in this record number we are reminded that even "Maga" can no longer press for the old unbending Toryism. The Unionist party must accept the new conditions. It is identified with a policy of constructive progress. "Their only possible policy is to insure constitutional stability by the satisfaction of popular demands." The party having become really and truly a national party must as such "take cognizance of what all classes in the nation want." The old-fashioned Conservative theory that whatever democratic changes may be necessary it is for the democratic party to effect, the writer declares obsolete.

The chapter "from the new Gibbon" claims special notice. The Californian gold discoveries are graphically recounted as a "romance of the mines."

CORNHILL.

BEYOND a mine of good stories there is not much calling for notice in the February number of *Cornhill*.

Mrs. Archibald Little gives a very graphic account of her summer trip to Chinese Thibet—the first ever taken by a European woman. One of the wonders she describes is "the celebrated bridge three hundred feet long, and with hardly any drop in the nine iron chains of which it is composed. Planks were laid loosely upon

the chains, starting up at each of the ponies' steps, and the whole bridge swayed like a ship at sea. Two guardians of the bridge at once rushed forward and placed their arms under mine to support me across, taking for granted that I should be frightened. But looked upon as a yacht pitching and tossing, the bridge really did not make bad weather of it, so I preferred to walk alone and to notice how sea-sick our coolies looked getting over."

Miss Eleanor Hull treats of Western precursors of Dante. She says:

"An immense mediæval literature, descriptive of future joys and woes, sprang up in every country, but it concerned itself chiefly and with terrific positiveness with the pains and torments of hell. Germany, France, and Italy each contributed largely to this cycle of visions of the other world, but it would seem to have originated in England under the influence of Irish monks. A regular series of visions can be traced from the time of Bede to the time of Dante, and even later, gradually expanding in detail and acquiring a greater precision as time went on, with a minuter correspondence between special crimes and their punishments. This literature of vision spread rapidly among the people. It was especially acceptable to preachers and missionaries and was abundantly utilized to point the moral of their discourses; the English and Irish visions, as being both the earliest and the most important, being disseminated with astonishing rapidity through the continent by the preaching of wandering Irish missionaries and teachers."

THE QUARTERLY REVIEW.

THE *Quarterly Review* for January is a good average number. It is perhaps more tinged with appreciation of democracy, of an Anglo-Russian *entente*, and of woman as a literary power than might have been expected from the Tory traditions of the *Review*. Articles bearing on these topics have been separately noticed.

WHAT TO DO WITH DOGMA.

"Ethics of Religious Conformity" is the title of a suggestive, if vague, discussion. The problem considered is how far those who cannot regard Christian dogmas as adequate expressions of the transcendent reality are justified in subscribing to them and employing them in public worship. The idea suggested is that though dogmas as formerly understood may cease to satisfy the intellect, they may not for that reason be renounced. Just as little would the discovery that sensations give no adequate account of the causes of sensation, and that language is no adequate expression of thought, justify us in refusing to trust our senses or to employ language:

"To discard dogma in the interests of religion, then, would be like discarding language in the interests of thought. In both cases the inadequate symbol preserves what we wish to preserve. To discard the symbol would be to run the risk of losing the thing symbolized. We must instead help on the process of the evolution of dogma—of making our interpretation of dogma truer, as a preliminary to a very gradual amendment of the dogmatic formulæ."

But while preserving a purely negative attitude to the dogmas of the faith, public adhesion to its forms of worship for reasons of inward or outward utility is denounced by the writer as immoral.

AN ENGLISH CODE OF STATUTE LAW.

The improvement of statute law is described in an interesting article. It recounts the useful work done in consolidating and codifying statute law by the Statute Law Committee and the Parliamentary counsel, who altogether form the nucleus of a legislative department. It has performed the gigantic task of boiling down all statutes passed between 1239 and 1875 into thirteen volumes at 7s. 6d. each. The process of improving the statute law by expurgation of the dead and republication of the living law, after having been carried on for nearly thirty years, is now approaching its completion. At present the work is hindered by the over-great facility given to members of the House of Commons to obstruct consolidation-bills, but this defect once remedied we may hope for a complete codification of English law. As the writer says:

"English laws, based as they are on an unrivaled store of legal and administrative experience, ought to supply models to our colonies and to foreign countries. But they are severely handicapped by their defective form. If they were better expressed and better arranged, they could be more readily and advantageously adopted by colonial legislatures. And if countries like Japan look to France rather than to England for their models in legislation, it is not because the law of France is better in substance, but because it is better in form."

THE NEGRO STRAIN IN DUMAS.

A bright and picturesque paper on the travels of Dumas speaks of his parentage in a way which suggests how the infusion of African blood may yet rejuvenate the decaying French stock—an aspect of French expansion in tropical countries which may not be overlooked. He says:

"Dumas was undoubtedly indebted to a pure-blooded negro grandmother for his indomitable capacity for work and even drudgery, though it was his lot to cultivate letters in place of sugar-canes or coffee. Perhaps the only quadroon ever distinguished in literature, he had thick curly black wool, broad negroid features, and a complexion which was rather bronzed than swarthy. The cross of the black proved a rare combination with the strain of the Frenchman. From the one side came the nimbleness of thought, the exquisite lightness and brilliancy of fancy, the spirit that danced and sparkled like the bubbles in what he calls his '*joli petit vin d'Anjou*,' also the buoyancy that floated him superior to circumstances whenever any temporary pressure was removed. On the other side was not only the capacity for labor to which we have referred, but the rich and garish exuberance of the wayward and emotional tropical temperament. He had the negro passion for gorgeous coloring."

SPANIARDS AND MOORS.

A paper on Spaniards and Moors concludes with the remark that "the Spaniards repeated the crime of Rome in destroying Carthage. They blotted out a nation, and they have paid the penalty in the decay of four centuries."

Yet he recognizes that "the Moors had reached the highest point of civilization which is possible to Islam. In the poems of Hafiz, in those of Omar Khayyám, and in the Arabian and Indian romances the same level is reached; a delicacy of sentiment, a subtlety of philosophy, a refinement of sensuousness, and enjoyment of

luxurious life without sense of sin or incompleteness, which is unlike the Greek ideals, because it is bounded by what is experienced and does not aspire to perfection. If we set against this the rugged strivings of the North, the hard justice of William of Normandy, the angry seriousness of Henry II. and his sons, the saintly sin-laden philosophy of Anselm and Bernard, the stubborn liberty of Norman barons and English freemen, the romantic enterprise of Godfrey and Tancred, we become aware that the Mohammedans had done all that was possible to them, and that promise and hope, invention and change were on the side of the Christians. Christianity was the force which moved the nations of the North and West; Mohammedanism, though it has accepted European inventions, remains to-day where it was in the Middle Ages. If you cross from Gibraltar to Tangier, you find yourself in three hours transported from modern Europe to the 'Arabian Nights' and the Bible."

THE EDINBURGH REVIEW.

THE January number of the *Edinburgh* possesses a large variety of interesting contents, but has few articles of exceptional importance.

AMERICAN REGULARS AND VOLUNTEERS.

A paper on "The United States as a Military Power" is contributed by one who manifestly writes from interior information. He comments on the fluctuations of the regular army—16,000 at the outbreak of the Civil War, 1,000,000 seasoned soldiers at the close, and, again, some 27,000 at the beginning of the Spanish war. At the close of the Spanish war the regular army numbered 50,000, the volunteer army 212,000 men, badly officered, "most imperfectly trained, and not to be depended upon for serious purposes of war." He speaks of "the heroism and superb quality of the regulars, white and colored," as also of the high worth of the volunteer rough riders. "Of the other volunteer regiments little more need be said than that they did as much as could be expected—raw, untrained levies and armed with inferior weapons."

"From the American standpoint, perhaps the most instructive feature of the campaign was the vindication of the regular soldier and the proof of his immense superiority over the untrained volunteer. Probably few regular troops in the world could have triumphed over the physical hardships and moral conditions of the Santiago campaign. . . . The men selected are probably physically and intellectually superior to any troops in the world, and drunkenness or other crimes are almost unknown among them. It is interesting to note at this point that the standard of the colored troops is, physically, even higher."

The writer remarks that the best opinion in America is opposed to expansion, but at the same time admits the obligations involved in the results of the war, and recognizes also the strange and irresistible *Drang* of the Anglo-Saxon race. He finds that the new responsibilities are breeding a new sense of responsibility, and are already attracting a fresh class of men of high position and intelligence into Congress and other walks of public life. Of the Anglo-American good feeling the writer suggests that "while our national circumstances preclude an early marriage, there is a warm mutual desire for a long-standing engagement." The English-speaking race must present an unbroken front.

THE ANGLO-AMERICAN SCHISM DUE TO FRANCE.

The article suggested by Sir George Trevelyan's book on the American Revolution revises some popular misconceptions of that event. The dispute was eminently fitted for adjustment and compromise.

"Englishmen desired that Americans should contribute to the general defense of the empire, and the wish was a reasonable one. Americans were rightly jealous of any external authority infringing on the privileges of taxation enjoyed by their local Assemblies. The two views might have been and ought to have been reconciled. A very striking portion of Mr. Lecky's book consists of the evidence he produces that throughout the war the cause of American independence had called forth very little general enthusiasm among the colonists, and he cites the highest American contemporary authority to support the conclusion at which he arrives, that without the immediate and very energetic French assistance the colonists would not have prolonged the war, and even that the bulk of the inhabitants of Maryland, Georgia, and the Carolinas would have rejoiced if early in the year 1781 Washington and Greene had been captured and the rebellion suppressed."

NEXT STEP IN ENGLISH SECONDARY EDUCATION.

An instructive paper on "Secondary Education in England" recalls the recommendations of the royal commission and supports the Duke of Devonshire's bill for the establishment of a minister and board of education. The creation of a strong central authority is the first essential step, though by no means all that might have been at once attempted. The writer suggests that a reasonably complete measure on secondary education ought to be passed before another session ends, and he refers to the wonderful outburst of zeal for higher culture which has followed the Welsh intermediate education act. He would at least urge the desirability "of removing without any further delay the two greatest hindrances to wise and economical administration on the part of these authorities by (1) appropriating the 'residue' permanently to educational purposes, and (2) extending its application to the whole field of secondary instruction. These two simple but important objects might (as was shown in the bill of 1896) be attained in a single clause of no great length. A small expenditure of Parliamentary time would thus achieve great and far-reaching results."

OTHER ARTICLES.

A survey of the gradual reform of the law of evidence leads the writer to conclude that the enabling of prisoners to give sworn evidence and to submit to cross-examination is not likely to be abused by English judges after the manner of judges on the continent.

The life of Stonewall Jackson is vividly reviewed. The Confederate leader is warmly commended as soldier and man. Napoleon was his great master in war, but his tactical school was rather that of Wellington than of Napoleon.

A writer on "The Unrest in the Church of England" argues that the projects of Canon Gore and his friends inevitably lead to disestablishment, misled as they are by the false analogy of the Church of Scotland. The reviewer ridicules the "nonsense talked about the secularism of the House of Commons;" he is "by no means sure that as a Christian assembly an ordinary House of Commons would compare very badly with many a great council of the old or modern Roman Church."

THE CONTINENTAL REVIEWS AND MAGAZINES.

REVUE DES DEUX MONDES.

THE January numbers of M. Brunetière's review compare favorably with those of December in interest and importance. We have dealt elsewhere with M. Billot's astonishingly indiscreet article on Franco-Italian commercial relations, which attracted so much attention in France.

CHINA AND THE "FOREIGN DEVILS."

M. Pierre Leroy-Beaulieu continues, in the first January number, his series of articles on the Chinese problem with one in which he deals with the Chinese people and their actual relations with Europeans. So true is it that the fringe of this wonderful empire has hardly as yet been touched by Europeans that it is even a matter of speculation how many people there are in China—the estimates varying from 200,000,000 to 402,000,000. The empire is based on practically the same principles which were laid down two thousand years ago, before any of the states which now possess the remainder of the globe were even in process of formation. This fixed civilization has marvelous latent force. Thus even the introduction of a new religion had nothing like the same effect in China as the introduction of Christianity had in the West. Buddhism did not transform the Chinese; rather it was the Chinese who modified Buddhism. Even the waves of conquest have broken in vain against this stubborn wall of national ingrained conservatism, and China has always rapidly absorbed her barbarous conquerors.

The Chinese do not trouble themselves about their weakness as a state. It is their racial habits and manners and customs that they are determined to preserve, therein differing radically from their neighbors, the Japanese, who willingly throw off their old religious and social organization for the sake of the charming novelty of Western civilization. Is it possible, one wonders, that China may after all modify our Western civilization more than we dream of—more, in fact, than it will modify her? M. Leroy-Beaulieu declares that Christianity profoundly shocks all traditions and strikes at the very foundations of society in China just as a propaganda of polygamy would in Europe. The missionaries set their faces against ancestor-worship and they employ young women as their assistants—both unspeakably infamous things in the eyes of a good Chinaman. It is a pity that ordinary Europeans, not missionaries, are so careless about offending the prejudices of the Chinese. Both peoples are profoundly convinced each of its own superiority to the other, while the contempt of the Chinaman for the European is as a rule much greater than the European's for the Chinaman. Thanks to the treaty of Shimonoseki in 1895, cotton and silk mills are being established at Shanghai, in which the workers are Chinese married women who are assisted by their little children. This is really a promising sign, for China is never likely to be self-supporting, and the richer she becomes obviously the better customer she will be in Western markets.

ALCOHOL IN MODERN LIFE.

The Vicomte d'Avenel deals with alcoholic liquors as part of his survey of the mechanism of modern life in a particularly interesting and instructive paper. Quite apart from its function as the active principle of intoxi-

cating liquors of every kind, alcohol plays an often unsuspected part in the comforts and even the necessities of our daily existence. As vinegar it enters into the composition of the refreshing salad; it helps sometimes to warm and light our houses; and on its wings divers subtle perfumes are conveyed to ladies' pocket-handkerchiefs. Without it we should lack quinine, ether, and chloroform; we should have no satisfactory furniture polish; sportsmen would be deprived of proper ammunition; and photographers would be left lamenting without collodion. M. d'Avenel shows what a great part alcohol plays in French industry, and he is struck by the moderation of the state in only getting \$54,000,000 out of it in taxes, as compared with \$68,000,000 out of tobacco. There is no need, however, to follow him in his researches into the history of the taxation of alcohol in France or into the chemistry of the process of distillation. Lovers of "fine champagne" and "vieux cognac" would be horrified at his revelations. Apparently alcohol extracted from beet-root is the basis of most liqueurs, the expressed juice of raisins, oil of almonds, vanilla, caramel, and so on, furnishing the necessary variety of flavorings. There is, however, some consolation for the consumer, since the best qualities seem to be always exported from France. M. d'Avenel laughs at the modern taste for whisky, "Scotch" or "Irish," which he considers more injurious than the sophisticated brandy which it has largely ousted, and he laughs still more at the connoisseurs who demand in their rum a flavor of old leather, which the Almighty never put there, but which is, of course, inserted by the manufacturer in obedience to the popular taste. M. d'Avenel points out that alcoholic liquors really contain a very small proportion of pure alcohol, and when people show by experiments how injurious alcohol is, it must be remembered that everything depends on how it is taken into the human body. Thus injections of pure cold water into the veins are highly injurious, while one can swallow with impunity the contents of a viper's poison-bags. He attributes the decrease of drunkenness in England entirely to the enormous taxation imposed on alcoholic liquors, and not at all to the influence of temperance societies. Similarly he attributes the fact that the consumption of alcoholic liquors in France is greater than in any other country in the world in proportion to the population to the comparatively light taxation of those liquors in France. Thus the same quantity of alcoholic liquor pays a duty of \$100 in England, \$65 in Russia, \$50 in Holland, \$49 in the United States, and only \$31 in France.

COCAINE.

M. Dastre writes rather a technical paper on this somewhat disappointing anæsthetic, which it was thought at one time would supersede ether and chloroform. It is rather alarming to learn that its employment in dentistry has led many dentists to use the drug on themselves to such an extent as to become cocaine-maniacs! The terrors of the dentist's chair are already sufficiently great without the added fear of being operated on by one who may—for all we know—be secretly devoted to the abuse of cocaine, the charms of which apparently rival those of morphia. Although on the whole cocaine is disappointing, because its effects when it is injected hypodermically vary greatly with the in-

dividual, it can nevertheless be employed with advantage in a large number of common surgical operations, but only with the greatest precautions and in extremely weak solutions.

THE GERMAN EMPEROR IN PALESTINE.

M. Lamy finishes his account of the German Emperor's tour with some discussion of its results. He explains William's desire to snatch from France her ancient protectorate over Catholics of whatever nation in the East, but he also brings prominently forward the Emperor's successive advances to the Protestants, to the Mohammedans, and to the Jews, dryly suggesting that the congress of religions has found refuge in the imperial soul. M. Lamy, as might have been expected, does not think that the Emperor has been successful in his designs. Nowhere have the Emperor's advances been met so coldly as by the various bodies of Protestants, German, English, and American, who have no idea of ranging themselves under the hegemony of William. M. Lamy recalls in this connection the affair of the Jerusalem bishopric, the significant absence of Church of England clergy when the Emperor opened the Lutheran Church of the Saviour, and the consecration of the Anglican church in Jerusalem about the same time, as a rival demonstration, by the Bishop of Salisbury, whom M. Lamy creates for the occasion an archbishop and metropolitan of Jerusalem! Briefly, M. Lamy believes that the Emperor's policy is a thoroughly selfish one, and that the various religious bodies he has courted so zealously know this perfectly well and are proof against his blandishments.

NOUVELLE REVUE.

MADAME ADAM'S review continues to maintain its standard of interest and importance, and her patriotism is no whit weakened, but rather enhanced, by recent events.

REVELATIONS OF AMERICAN DIPLOMACY.

In two articles, one in each of the January numbers, M. de Ganniers claims to reveal the secret negotiations relative to Cuba from 1820 to 1898. These revelations, which are of course adduced to prove the shocking hypocrisy of "Uncle Sam," are based, M. de Ganniers explains, on hitherto unpublished documents preserved in Madrid. He incidentally pays a compliment to British colonial methods by saying that when the Spaniards recovered Cuba by the peace of 1763 they hardly knew it again, so marvelously had the English improved it during their brief ownership of eight months. Practically the charge against the United States is that they have always coveted Cuba, and that the cruelties of the Weyler régime merely served as an excuse for seizing the island. James Monroe, of Monroe doctrine fame, approached Spain in 1822 with a view to its acquisition, and in 1825 an undertaking was given that at any rate Cuba should not be ceded to any other power than America. Afterward the United States made an attempt to buy Cuba. M. de Ganniers traces the course of the negotiations in some detail, and he represents the final annexation of Cuba as the triumph of a masterly but unscrupulous diplomacy, the reward of singular foresight and ceaseless vigilance.

FRENCH NAVAL POLICY.

Commandant Chassériaud continues his series on French naval policy with a pessimistic computation of

the weakness of the combined French and Russian fleets as compared with the British. He attributes British policy over Fashoda to a clear consciousness of naval superiority, declares that the French fleet has been built on a radically false theory, and anticipates that the inferiority of France in this respect will increase rather than diminish, as England is determined to remain mistress of the sea at any cost.

MADAME ADAM ON FOREIGN POLITICS.

It is a melancholy picture of 1898 which Madame Adam draws for her readers. She sees America militarized; England imperialistic; the Russian autocracy at the head of a movement in favor of peace; the Lutheran German Emperor traveling to Palestine for the benefit of the Catholic section of his kingdom and under the friendly protection of the Crescent; the Slav empire of Austria allowing itself to be oppressed and ruled by a group of Germans devoted to Berlin Chauvinism; Italy allied with England, while the latter proclaims her policy of grab, and France forced by the hypocrisy of Anglo-Saxon humanitarianism to defend her very existence. She regards the Liberal party in England as split into fragments, most of its former chieftains being occupied in trying to beat the imperialist tom-tom louder than the Tories. In the second January number she returns to the charge, persisting in regarding the attitude of England toward France as full of menace and fire-eating aggression. As for the German Emperor, "he likes to live like an Englishman; he has English tastes, and he loves England to such a pitch that he envies and imitates her. He would give his army for the English fleet; he would prefer a win for his yacht at Cowes to any diplomatic success, no matter where." A Russian friend of Madame Adam's has been trying to persuade her that as things are it would be in every way better for France to ally herself with England and Russia against Germany. But she is not convinced, regarding it as France's mission to oppose the British ambition to "Britishize" the world. She even declares that Mr. Stead preaches humanitarian principles in order that the Dum-Dum bullets and the odious and cruel massacres may be forgotten amid the voices of innumerable Englishmen proclaiming the beauty of arbitration, the progress of civilization, and the admirable idea of a "war against war."

OTHER ARTICLES.

Among other articles may be mentioned some curious letters of Louis XVIII. to his minister Decazes, edited by M. Ernest Daudet; a study of M. Edouard Rod and his works by M. Prozor; a charming little study of a poor *bourgeois* family—father, mother, and three children—by M. Rasco; and two papers on literary style by M. Albalat.

REVUE DE PARIS.

THE *Revue de Paris* is scarcely so interesting as usual this time.

M. D'Estournelles de Constant urges in the first January number the abolition of the representation of the colonies in the French Chamber. It was instituted, he says, immediately after the war, when Algeria was the only colony of any importance; and now Madagascar, Tonquin, Annam, the Congo, Obock, Tunis, Dahomey, the French Soudan, New Caledonia, and others may demand in their turn the right of sending representatives.

to Parliament. M. de Constant objects to the system because, in his opinion, it forms an insurmountable obstacle to reform and destroys independent initiative. He regretfully admits that the colonies have hitherto furnished nothing but hopes. The remedy is organization. The elections in most of the colonies are farcical, the native chiefs bringing up the voters, who have not the remotest notion what they are doing. In the little bit of India which belongs to France the electorate numbers 76,591, of whom only 569 are French or Europeans, while 72,828 are natives not subject to French laws, not speaking French and knowing nothing of French customs! Of course agents manage the whole business, and the candidates need not leave Paris. The amusing part of it is that though scarcely anybody troubles to record his vote, the urns are always found to contain many thousands of ballots. Naturally the success of England with her colonies is appealed to as an argument against colonial representation, as is also the fact that both Spain and Portugal had colonial representatives in their parliaments.

OTHER ARTICLES.

Among other articles may be mentioned some curious notes taken by Gen. Baron Gourgaud of his conversations with Napoleon at St. Helena; M. Lavissee, in a speech delivered to the students of the University of Paris, and now printed, appeals to the youth of France to effect that union of which she stands in such need; and some historically important correspondence which passed between the Comte de Blacas, the confidant of Louis XVIII., and the Duke of Wellington just before and just after the battle of Waterloo.

THE ITALIAN REVIEWS.

THE *Nuovo Antologia* (January 1) has identified itself with the peace crusade not only by reprinting several pages of Mr. W. T. Stead's article on Nicholas II. from the *REVIEW OF REVIEWS*, but by publishing an admirable article by Professor Chiappelli, of Naples, on "The Czar's Proposals."

Dr. Mazzini, in the *Rassegna Nazionale* (January 16) disposes convincingly of a Bryonic legend. Outside a cave near Portovenere a marble slab testifies that on that spot Byron conceived his poem, "The Corsair," and that he swam across the bay from Portovenere to Lerici. This is the adopted tradition of the countryside. Unfortunately "The Corsair" was written eight years before the earliest date at which Byron could possibly have visited the bay, and the only occasion on which he was actually at Lerici was in the late autumn, when he was detained there, as he himself relates in a letter, for four days by illness and acute rheumatism. Dr. Mazzini suggests that the local municipality should remove the misleading inscription.

The *Civiltà Cattolica* (January 7) has a useful article explaining clearly the theological attitude of the Church in respect to relics, so habitually misunderstood by Protestants. The author makes it plain that there can be no divine certainty concerning the authenticity of relics; there can only be human certainty, arrived at by ordinary human methods. Consequently it is never "of faith" to believe in the authenticity of any particular relic, nor, we may add, of any miracle outside of Holy Scripture. In the case of false relics, although sentiment is naturally much shocked at the notion of their falseness, the Church can afford to be

philosophical, for the sole object of the outward veneration of relics being to stimulate the soul to greater devotion to the saint represented, the action on our part is as praiseworthy and may be as beneficial as if the relics were genuine. In "Evolution and Dogma" the controversy is continued with the *Rassegna Nazionale*, which has recently made itself the mouth-piece of the evolutionary theories put forward by the American Dr. Zahm and by the Catholic Bishop of Newport. To evolution in any shape or form the Jesuit organ opposes a stern front. Meanwhile the *Rassegna* (January 16) reaffirms its attitude and expounds in further detail the opinions held by Dr. Zahm.

TILSKUEREN.

"TILSKUEREN" for January is a good number, opening with a long criticism by Dr. Georg Brandes on "French Lyrists" from Lamartine to Verlaine. The category includes Victor Hugo, Théophile Gautier, Leconte de Lisle, and Heredia, who is a Spaniard born in Cuba and married to a French lady. He is now living in Paris, where his house is the rendezvous of all the younger bards and *littérateurs* of the day, his eldest daughter being herself a poetess and married to a poet—Henri de Regnier, one of the chiefs of the younger symbolistic school. Of Verlaine, Dr. Brandes says in the concluding paragraph of his article:

"Here is Lamartine's old tunefulness revived. And yet in spirit Verlaine reminds one not at all of the sound and refined Lamartine, while personally there could surely be no one less reminiscent of a *grand seigneur* than this poor bohemian who lived out his life in garret and *café*, in evil houses and hospitals, drink-sodden and diseased. No; one must turn back past Alfred de Musset to the very well-spring of French poetry—to its very ancestor, to find the origin of Verlaine. Less fresh, less sound and great, but to the full as poetical, as naïve and more depraved, he is descended from François Villon, that great jail-bird, that genuine vagabond and genuine genius. Verlaine is Villon dressed in the fashion of the dying nineteenth century."

Julius Lange contributes an article on "The Jewish Antipathy to Pictures." While in all the countries about the Mediterranean—in Greece, Italy, Asia Minor, Syria, and Egypt—countless pictures and images of the human form might be found, there was one race of people, he tells us, who had a deeply rooted objection to such works of art and would on no account tolerate them in their towns or country. These were the Jews. Not only were they averse to their existence in their midst, but they could not tolerate that any such pictures or statues should be brought into their land from neighboring countries, and a traveler in days of old would have been startled on entering the gates of Jerusalem at the utter and complete absence of any sort of imagery of the human form. He would not have found so much as a doll for a child. The only pictures of the kind, and these the Jews were forced to tolerate, were the imperial portraits on the Roman coins, but even these occasioned them deep pangs of conscience. On their own coins were no such portraits nor any sort of picture of the human figure. Jewish monuments prove that they had no such scruples about the imagery of plants or dead things, real or symbolical. There were, indeed, plenty of beautiful specimens of this class of art in Jerusalem.

THE NEW BOOKS.

RECENT AMERICAN AND ENGLISH PUBLICATIONS.

HISTORY, TRAVEL, AND DESCRIPTION.

The Story of France. By Thomas E. Watson. Vol. I., 8vo, pp. 727. New York: The Macmillan Company. \$2.50.

It was once the well-established custom of French political and social reformers to write a history of France with a view to making the story of their country's political vicissitudes demonstrate the wisdom and the necessity of the remedies which they themselves had invented. French history appeals greatly to the mind of the political idealist or Utopian reformer. The Hon. Thomas E. Watson of Georgia, in retelling the story of France from early times down to the domination of Napoleon Bonaparte, is not, of course, actuated by the spirit of the so-called scientific historian of our day, and he makes no use of the historian's methods. What Mr. Watson has done is to read thoroughly the accessible and standard books until the whole course of French history had become familiar to his mind, and the great personalities have lived and moved before his imagination with just as much vividness as, for example, Jefferson Davis, Abraham Lincoln, Grover Cleveland, William J. Bryan or Admiral Dewey. Having thus for his own purposes mastered French history, Mr. Watson proceeds to tell us the story. We were aware that Mr. Watson had, for a good while, been engaged upon this task; and no one who had followed his career and was familiar with his written and spoken style could for a moment doubt Mr. Watson's ability to produce a noteworthy result. The first volume is now before us. It comes down to the time of Louis XVI., thus covering more than a thousand years. The second volume will deal with the French Revolution and the rise of Napoleon. Mr. Watson's narrative has some of the breeziness of Mark Twain's "American Yankee at the Court of King Arthur." There was grim earnestness and conviction under the garb of humor and satire in Mark Twain's attack upon English feudal institutions. "Tom" Watson, in the very nature of the case, writes of French monarchical and feudal periods from the standpoint of the political and social faith of the eloquent leader of the Georgia Populists. There is something in the style and method that reminds one at times of Carlyle, and at other times of Victor Hugo; but there is no conscious imitation on Mr. Watson's part, and no straining after effect. The calm reader might have preferred a less turbulent style, and an abandonment of the jerky short paragraphs, in favor of something a little less declamatory and high-keyed. But Mr. Watson has, in any case, made a book that will be read and that interprets French history,—whether always accurately or not—with a strong and logical grasp.

Spain: Its Greatness and Decay (1479-1788). By Martin A. S. Hume. With an Introduction by Edward Armstrong. 12mo, pp. 470. New York: The Macmillan Company. \$1.50.

Mr. Hume's volume on Spain (which appears in the "Cambridge Historical Series," edited by Professor Prothero of Edinburgh) appears at a particularly opportune moment. It deals with the three centuries in which Spain's greatest glory was attained, and in which all the elements of Spain's decay made their full appearance. Mr. Hume has edited the *Calendars of Spanish State Papers*, and written other well-known works dealing with epochs in Spanish history.

Campaigning in Cuba. By George Kennan. 12mo, pp. 209. New York: The Century Company. \$1.50.
Mr. Kennan's letters to the *Outlook* from Cuba during

the war with Spain attracted the attention of the country and won deserved commendation. Mr. Kennan told about conditions in our army as he saw them, and criticised the management without fear or favor. The material that he contributed to the *Outlook*, with revisions and a great deal of new matter, forms the basis of a book just published by the Century Company. Mr. Kennan's powers as a descriptive writer, to which was due the extraordinary success of his Siberian papers many years ago, have not forsaken him in the least, as this narrative of "Campaigning in Cuba" amply demonstrates. Above all, Mr. Kennan's well-known diligence and highly-trained intelligence in securing information give permanent value to his work.

The "Maine." An Account of Her Destruction in Havana Harbor. By Charles D. Sigsbee. 12mo, pp. 270. New York: The Century Company. \$1.50.

The Century Company very fittingly commemorate the first anniversary of the *Maine's* destruction by the publication in a handsome volume of Captain Sigsbee's personal narrative, including a description of the ship, an account of her trip to Havana, the exchange of official courtesies on arrival there, the week's stay in Havana Harbor, a vivid description of the explosion and the escape of the survivors from the wreck, the care of the wounded, the burial of the dead, the wrecking operations, and the official inquiry. Captain Sigsbee presents his own reasons for the belief that the explosion was due to external causes. The volume is profusely illustrated.

Cartoons of the Spanish-American War. By "Bart." Paper, 4to. Minneapolis: Journal Printing Company. 25 cents.

The Tribune Cartoon Book. By R. C. Bowman. Paper, 4to. Minneapolis: The Tribune Company. 25 cents.

The esteem in which the *REVIEW OF REVIEWS* holds the political cartoons that appear in the *Minneapolis Journal* and the *Minneapolis Tribune* is sufficiently shown by the frequency with which it has reproduced them. Mr. Charles L. Bartholomew of the *Journal*, whose work is signed "Bart.," has not merely a very ingenious and ready pencil, but he has a remarkable political instinct that makes his drawings to a very unusual extent valuable as elucidating a situation or reinforcing an editorial position or point of view. Mr. Bowman, of the *Tribune*, has a method of drawing that is distinctly his own; but his conception of the function of the cartoonist is similar to that of Mr. Bartholomew. There is staying quality in the work of these two cartoonists, because they study the news, are in sympathy with their editors, show convictions of their own, and aim to make their cartoons a help to the quick comprehension of a situation, and, at the same time, an argument for the side of the question that they believe to be sound. In the technical artistic quality of their work there is still room for improvement; but in this regard both have shown rapid and steady progress.

Fighting for Humanity; or, Camp and Quarter-Deck. By Oliver Otis Howard. 12mo, pp. 237. New York: F. Tennyson Neely. \$1.25.

General Howard, in this volume, tells the story of the Y. M. C. A. campaign in the army camps last summer. This was a campaign for the relief of the physical and mental, as well as of the spiritual needs of the soldiers, and General Howard was one of the commanding officers throughout.

The Philippine Islands. By Ramon Reyes Lala. 8vo, pp. 342. New York: Continental Publishing Company. \$2.50.

An historical and social study of the Philippines by a cultured and traveled native of Manila is truly a novelty in our literature. Mr. Lala began the collection of data for a history of his native land many years ago. At that time he had access to the official archives in Manila. After his banishment by the Spaniards in 1887 he continued his intimate relations with leading Filipinos, and has kept pace with the march of events in the archipelago up to the remarkable developments of 1898. No one is better qualified to describe the islands and their people. The volume just published is the fruit of Mr. Lala's devoted labors. Many of the illustrations are reproductions from photographs taken by the author. The work is to be sold only by subscription.

Puerto Rico and Its Resources. By Frederick A. Ober. 12mo, pp. 290. New York: D. Appleton & Co. \$1.50.

Mr. Ober's personal knowledge of our new West Indian acquisition is intimate and of many years' standing. As long ago as in 1880 he had visited every part of the island and later, as commissioner for the World's Fair of 1893, he renewed his acquaintance with the country and its inhabitants. His book is therefore authoritative. It is provided with interesting illustrations and a good map. Mr. Ober retains the original Spanish orthography, "Puerto Rico," instead of the Portuguese "Porto," notwithstanding the fact that the United States War Department adheres to the latter. For the American business man seeking light on the commercial possibilities of our new possession Mr. Ober's book is a valuable compendium of information.

The Porto Rico of To-day. By Albert Gardner Robinson. 12mo, pp. 254. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. \$1.50.

This volume contains a series of pleasant "pen-pictures" of the Porto Ricans and their country made by a correspondent of the New York *Evening Post* during the three months ending in the capitulation of October 18, last. Photographic illustrations and several maps are supplied by the publishers.

America in Hawaii. By Edmund Janes Carpenter. 16mo, pp. 286. Boston: Small, Maynard & Co. \$1.50.

A convenient and readable history of the growth of American influence and sentiment in the Hawaiian Islands during the past century which has found its culmination in annexation to the United States.

The Imperial Republic. By James C. Fernald. 12mo, pp. 192. New York: Funk & Wagnalls Company. 75 cents.

The writer of this little book is an expansionist,—and an expansionist who clearly marks the distinction between "imperialism" and expansion. Mr. Fernald undertakes to show that the dangers of an expansion policy are not such as should deter this country from adopting such a policy and at the same time to point out the material advantages that lie along the line of national expansion. His treatment of the subject is original, suggestive, and highly pertinent.

The Story of the Civil War. By John Codman Ropes. Part II., The Campaigns of 1862. 8vo, pp. 487. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$2.50.

Mr. Ropes' skill as a narrator of military history has been frequently tested. Utilizing the abundant materials made accessible by the publication of the Official Records of the War by the Government, Mr. Ropes is able to impart to his narrative an element of personal interest in the commanders on both sides. The letters, dispatches, and reports of officers in the field have been extensively drawn upon. Some of the author's criticisms and conclusions regarding particular campaigns will be resented by

partisans and admirers of the leaders censured, but the great value of the work as a whole will not be questioned. It sifts out and makes available for the general reader a great mass of information which he could not easily glean for himself, even from the published documents.

The American Revolution. By Sir George Otto Trevelyan. Part I., 1766-1776. 8vo, pp. 447. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. \$3.

Perhaps no living Englishman is better qualified to write the history of the American Revolution than the author of "The Early History of Charles James Fox." It was from the purpose to complete the account of the life of Fox from the point at which he dropped it eighteen years ago that the historical studies resulting in the present work took their original impulse. The story of Fox, between 1774 and 1782, his biographer tells us, is inextricably interwoven with the story of the American Revolution. The difficulties of writing a political biography, as distinguished from a political history, seemed in this case insuperable, and biography had to give way to history. The result is a comprehensive review of the struggle for American independence from the point of view of British policy.

Forty Years a Fur Trader on the Upper Missouri. The Personal Narrative of Charles Larpenieur. 1833-1872. Edited by Elliott Coues. 2 Vols., 8vo, pp. 263-245. New York: Francis P. Harper. \$6.

Dr. Coues deserves great credit for his untiring efforts to bring to light the long-neglected records of Western exploration and settlement. The first volume published in the "American Explorers' Series" was the journal of Jacob Fowler, an unknown explorer who made an expedition from Fort Smith to the Rocky Mountains and return to St. Louis in 1821-22. The second work is an autobiography of a French fur-trader on the Upper Missouri during the years 1833-72—a representative of a race of men now extinct and a witness of memorable episodes in the drama of our national progress.

Heroes of the Middle West. The French. By Mary Hartwell Catherwood. 12mo, pp. 141. Boston: Ginn & Co. 60 cents.

Mrs. Catherwood has undertaken to write a series of sketches of the "Heroes of the Middle West." The first volume is devoted to the story of French discovery. Most of the book is taken up with accounts of the explorations of Marquette, Jolliet, La Salle and others; but the last chapter tells the story of "The Last Great Indian"—Pontiac, whose achievements have been so graphically portrayed by Francis Parkman. Mrs. Catherwood has prepared her picture of early French and Indian life "for young minds accustomed only to the modern aspect of things," but we are sure that among older people her little book will find many appreciative readers. The materials have, of course, been gathered from such sources as Parkman, Shea, Hennepin, Windsor, Roosevelt, and many other well-known authorities, besides public records and local traditions. To the modern dwellers in the great region of the Middle West the book will have a special interest.

American Indians. By Frederick Starr. 12mo, pp. 237. Boston: D. C. Heath & Co. 45 cents.

Dr. Frederick Starr's "reader" on the American Indians, while not in the strict sense a history, still deals with conditions that are rapidly becoming historic. It should be read by students in our schools in connection with their work in American history. All its statements of fact may be relied on as authoritative, since they are all the result of first-hand research, and the author is one of the leading ethnologists of the country. Dr. Starr's treatment of an old subject is so fresh and clear that it cannot fail to interest such older readers as chance to take up his book. It is one of a series of three "Ethno-Geographic Readers," of which the first and third volumes are still in preparation.

The History of Mankind. By Friedrich Ratzel. Translated by A. J. Butler. With Introduction by E. B. Tylor. Vol. III., 8vo, pp. 612. New York: The Macmillan Company. \$4.

The first two volumes of this great work were noticed soon after their appearance. The third and final volume of the English edition is largely given up to an account of the so-called cultured races of Europe, Asia, and Africa. Some of the representatives of these races, as pictured by Dr. Ratzel, do not gain by comparison with the barbarians described in earlier chapters of the work. Ratzel takes unchallenged precedence as the standard authority for reference in this department of knowledge. The illustration of the work is carried through to the end on the elaborate and costly plan to which the two preceding volumes conform. This last volume has eleven full-page colored plates and countless wood-cuts of high merit.

A History of Greece. By George Willis Botsford. 8vo, pp. 394. New York: The Macmillan Company. \$1.10.

Dr. Botsford has prepared an unpretentious manual of Greek history for use in high schools and academies. This book differs from predecessors in the same field chiefly in the fuller presentation which it makes of the social and intellectual phases of Greek history. Less emphasis is placed on military campaigns and battles, and more on national character and civilization. The style is attractive, and the mechanical make-up of the volume is fully in harmony with its purpose. There are numerous maps and illustrations.

A Short History of Switzerland. By Karl Dändliker. Translated by E. Salisbury. 8vo, pp. xvi+322. New York: The Macmillan Company. \$2.50.

A translation of the second edition of what is regarded in Switzerland as the standard short history of that country. This should not be confused with the author's larger work, published in Switzerland in three volumes.

POLITICAL AND SOCIAL SCIENCE.

Municipal Functions: A Study of the Development, Scope and Tendency of Municipal Socialism. By Milo Roy Maltbie. 8vo, pp. 211. New York: Reform Club, Committee on Municipal Administration. Paper, 50 cents.

Dr. Maltbie, in his capacity as secretary of the New York Reform Club's Committee on Municipal Administration, edits the very excellent quarterly periodical entitled *Municipal Affairs*, which makes its appearance under the auspices of that committee. The present monograph appears as the December number of the quarterly, and it is certain to attract very wide attention and to be in much demand for purposes of reference. It is a remarkably thorough compilation of facts as to the nature and extent of actual municipal undertakings in the principal cities of the world. The compilation has been made by gleaning from municipal publications and reports, and a great variety of printed data. Dr. Maltbie has done this work with industry and thoroughness.

London Government. By Frederick Whelen. 12mo, pp. 301. London: Grant Richards. 3s. 6d.

Mr. Whelen is a well-known English writer and student of politics and administration, whose qualifications to write about the present organization and work of municipal government in London will not be questioned. This volume is systematic in its plan, and is probably the best summing-up of the complex municipal system of the great metropolis that can be found.

John Ruskin: Social Reformer. By J. A. Hobson. 12mo, pp. 357. Boston: Dana Estes & Co. \$1.50.

Mr. Hobson offers a summary and interpretation of Ruskin's social philosophy and influence rather than a

biographical or critical study. The biography had already been written by other hands. Mr. Hobson has found no lack of materials in Ruskin's voluminous writings. "Not every admirer of Ruskin, however, would claim for him the distinction of being 'a philosophic thinker upon the nature and modes of social progress, particularly on its economic side.'" It is interesting to see how Mr. Hobson justifies this claim by his very readable and instructive little volume.

Legislation by States in 1897. Ninth Annual Comparative Summary and Index (State Library Bulletin.) Paper, 8vo, pp. 169. Albany: University of the State of New York. 25 cents.

A new feature of the New York State Library's Annual Bulletin of State Legislation is a review of the most important and distinctive legislation of the year, indicating the general trend by references to laws of previous years. There is also included with the references to the State laws a digest of such Supreme Court decisions as have declared certain statutes unconstitutional, thus in effect repealing them. Constitutional amendments submitted to the future action of legislatures or of voters, as well as those voted on since the last bulletin was issued are placed in the summary under their proper subject-heads; and there is a separate table arranged by States showing the result of votes. The new constitution of Louisiana is summarized. This bulletin is being made more useful and helpful each year.

How to Prepare for a Civil Service Examination. By Francis E. Leupp. 12mo, pp. 583. New York: Hinds & Noble. \$2.

This volume has been compiled by one of the Washington correspondents of the New York *Evening Post*. It gives complete and accurate information regarding all the government positions within the competitive list. It shows just the kinds of questions actually put to candidates in recent examinations. We do not see how the needs of a prospective candidate for any branch of our national civil service could be more fully met than in this book.

BIOGRAPHY.

The Life and Letters of Lewis Carroll. By Stuart Dodgson Collingwood. 8vo, pp. xx+448. New York: The Century Company. \$2.50.

Lewis Carroll (the Rev. C. L. Dodgson), whose "Alice in Wonderland," much to his own surprise, won for his pen-name a place in England's literary annals such as few writers in our century have attained, was a man who shunned the publicity that usually accompanies successful authorship. It seems almost incredible (especially here in America) that one could so fascinate by the charm of his writings the reading public of his time, could enjoy in so large a measure the personal friendship of celebrities, and yet could remain to the mass of those who read and enjoyed his books so little known. Much of the mystery in Lewis Carroll's life is cleared up by his nephew's extremely interesting memoir, just published in this country by the Century Company. His letters are themselves a revelation of the man. Many of these were addressed to children, and all children—and grown people as well—will find them highly entertaining. It will always be a source of gratification to Lewis Carroll's admirers, young and old, that he kept a copy of each letter he wrote and filed all that came to him. This body of correspondence is something unique in literature. The illustrations of the volumes are especially interesting. Many of them are photographs taken by Lewis Carroll himself; these include portraits of Tennyson, Ruskin, Tom Taylor, George MacDonald, Ellen Terry, Sir John Millais, and other friends. There are also early drawings and sketches of a curious interest and photographs of Carroll at different ages.

Alphonse Daudet. By Léon Daudet. The Daudet Family. By Ernest Daudet. Translated by Charles de Kay. 12mo, pp. 477. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. \$1.50.

These memoirs of the great French writer are published in England and America by special arrangement with the Daudet family. Léon Daudet, the author's son, contributes chapters on his father's last moments, his literary aims and methods, and his home life, and to these is added Ernest Daudet's spirited account of the early life of his brother Alphonse and himself—"My Brother and I." There is a certain informality in these affectionate tributes—a departure from the conventional lines of biographical writings—which makes the little book the more attractive.

John Sullivan Dwight. By George Willis Cooke. 8vo, pp. xiv+297. Boston: Small, Maynard & Co. \$2.

"Brook-Farmer, editor, and critic of music"—these three words serve to epitomize John S. Dwight's career. It was for his interest in music that Dwight was best known beyond the confines of Boston. Perhaps it will be for the semi-romantic Brook Farm episode that Mr. Cooke's memoir of his life will be read and cited in years to come. But for Lowell's allusion to Dwight in "A Fable for Critics" we should not now class him with Hawthorne and the other brilliant writers who were his contemporaries. That he was so highly regarded by Lowell is significant, at least, of the respect which his devotion to music inspired among his friends. His was truly an attractive personality.

The Hero of Erie, (Oliver Hazard Perry.) By James Barnes. 12mo, pp. 167. New York: D. Appleton & Co. \$1.

Mr. Barnes's skill in naval biography has been shown in his sketches of "Commodore Bainbridge" and "Midshipman Farragut." In *Commodore Perry* Mr. Barnes has found another hero much to his liking. While his narrative is given with close reference to dates and other historic details, Mr. Barnes allows himself considerable freedom in the introduction of dialogue among his principal characters, and in other matters of literary mechanism. The result is a story that appeals with peculiar force to the American boy. The writer's evident aim is to inculcate patriotism, and he is undoubtedly right in assuming that no better way can be found to do this than by simply telling of the achievements that have made the American Navy a synonym for the highest type of valor in times past.

LITERATURE.

A Short History of the English People. By John Richard Green. With a Biographical and Critical Introduction by George Burton Adams. 2 Vols., 8vo, pp. xv+530-564. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

Roman History. By Titus Livius. Translated by John Henry Freese, Alfred John Church, and William Jackson Brodrick. With a Critical and Biographical Introduction and Notes by Duffield Osborne. 8vo, pp. xvii+486. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

The Seven Lamps of Architecture. Architecture and Painting. By John Ruskin. With a Critical and Biographical Introduction by Russell Sturgis. 8vo, pp. xxiv+375. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

The Collegians. By Gerald Griffin. With a Biographical and Critical Introduction by James, Cardinal Gibbons. 8vo, pp. 478. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

The Betrothed. By Alessandro Manzoni. With a Critical and Biographical Introduction by Maurice Francis Egan. 8vo, pp. 597. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

"The World's Great Books" series, which made so auspicious a beginning last year under the editorship of Dr. Rossiter Johnson, with the help of Speaker Reed, Dr. Hale, President Harper and Mr. Spofford as a committee of selection, loses nothing of interest and attractiveness as successive volumes appear. The inclusion of "Green's Short History of the English People" in two volumes shows that

popular favorites are not to be neglected; while the presence of a translation of Livy's "Roman History" in this fresh type and binding reminds us that the classic historians are still adjudged to be books that one ought to read. The Ruskin volume includes both "The Seven Lamps of Architecture" and the "Lectures on Architecture and Painting" which Ruskin wrote several years later. The introduction to this volume by Mr. Russell Sturgis will be found exceptionally useful to the reader. The introduction to Griffin's "The Collegians: A Tale of Garryowen," is by Cardinal Gibbons. Griffin was an Irish writer who died in 1840. He has sometimes been called "Ireland's Sir Walter Scott." He published "The Collegians" in 1828, before he had reached his twenty-fifth year. It is remarkable for its delineation of Irish character. Mr. Maurice Egan, who writes the introduction to the translation of Manzoni's famous Italian historical novel, "The Betrothed" (*I Promessi Sposi*), compares Manzoni's work, as exhibited in this novel, with the romances of Sir Walter Scott. Manzoni, who lived to be a very old man, died in 1873. This novel is a story of the first half of the seventeenth century in Italy, and the book was about fifty years old and had won a firm place as an Italian classic when its author died.

BIBLICAL AND RELIGIOUS LITERATURE.

General Introduction to the Study of Holy Scripture.

By Charles Augustus Briggs. 8vo, pp. xxii+388. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. \$3.

The work entitled "Biblical Study," the most successful of Dr. Briggs's books, has been revised, enlarged to twice its former size, and brought out under a new title. It brings the record of work in each department of Biblical investigation up to date, throwing light on the various problems, methods, and aims of modern scholars in this field of research.

The History of the English Bible. By S. G. Ayres and Charles F. Sitterly. With an Introduction by Henry M. MacCracken. 12mo, pp. 127. New York: Wilbur B. Ketcham. \$1.

A convenient syllabus and reference-list, printed with alternate blank pages for use in annotation.

Bible Difficulties and Their Allegative Interpretation.

By Robert Stuart MacArthur. 12mo, pp. 450. New York: E. B. Treat & Co. \$1.50.

The substance of the chapters comprising this volume formed a series of Sunday-evening addresses in Dr. MacArthur's New York City ministry.

Biblical Apocalypses. By Milton S. Terry. 8vo, pp. 513. New York: Eaton & Mains. \$3.

This study of scriptural revelation is the contribution of one of the honored and able professors in the Garrett Biblical Institute.

The Book of Daniel from the Christian Standpoint. By John Kennedy. 12mo, pp. 231. New York: E. & J. B. Young & Co. \$2.50.

This volume contains a conservative discussion of the difficulties found by modern students in assigning a date of authorship to the prophecies of Daniel.

The Age of the Maccabees. By A. W. Streane. 12mo, pp. 277. New York: E. & J. B. Young & Co. \$2.50.

This work is especially valuable for its comments on the apocryphal books and the conditions and circumstances attending their composition. An appendix reviews the evidence bearing on the date and authorship of the Book of Daniel, the origin of which has been placed by eminent scholars in this period of Jewish history.

Illustrative Notes: A Guide to the Study of the International Sunday School Lessons. 1899. By Jesse Lyman Hurlbut and Robert Remington Doherty. 8vo, pp. 392. New York: Eaton & Mains. \$1.25.

- Outline of the Moral Teachings of the Bible. By Georgiana Baucus. 24mo, pp. 43. New York: Eaton & Mains. 20 cents.
- The Teaching of Jesus. Extracted from the Four Gospels and Arranged by Jean du Buy. 18mo, pp. 80. Boston: James H. West. 50 cents.
- The Kingdom. By George Dana Boardman. 8vo, pp. 348. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. \$2.
- This is an exegetical study, confined in the main to those passages of Scripture in which the phrase, "Kingdom of God" occurs. The author's aim is to set forth the nature and laws of that Kingdom.
- The Life and Teachings of Jesus Christ. With an Introduction by the Very Rev. Frederick W. Farrar. 12mo, pp. 176. New York: Doubleday & McClure Company. \$1.
- A continuous narrative collated from the four Gospels. The book is illustrated from photographs of actual scenes in modern Palestine.
- The Prince of Peace, or The Beautiful Life of Jesus. By Isabella M. Alden. 12mo, pp. 561. Boston: Lothrop Publishing Company. \$1.50.
- A Life of Christ for the Young. By George Ludington Weed. 12mo, pp. 400. Philadelphia: George W. Jacobs & Co. 50 cents.
- The Living Saviour. By S. F. Hotchkiss. 12mo, pp. 181. Philadelphia: George W. Jacobs & Co. 50 cents.
- In Christ Jesus, or The Sphere of the Believer's Life. By Arthur T. Pierson. 16mo, pp. 199. New York: Funk & Wagnalls Company. 50 cents.
- Human Immortality. By William James. 12mo, pp. 70. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. \$1.
- In this little book we have presented to us the professional psychologist's view of a subject commonly left to the religious teacher for treatment and amplification. While not directly addressed to the spiritual needs of man, Dr. James' discussion of the scientific grounds of a hope of immortality deserves serious consideration at the hands of men of every form of faith.
- Friendship. By Hugh Black. 12mo, pp. 237. New York: Fleming H. Revell Company. \$1.25.
- The Rev. Hugh Black, associate pastor of Free St. George's Church, Edinburgh, has been described by Dr. Robertson Nicoll as "the most popular preacher in Scotland." In this dainty little volume Mr. Black expresses in a simple and unaffected manner the results of much thinking and experience. Dr. Nicoll commends the book especially to young men.
- Spiritual Consciousness. By Frank H. Sprague. 12mo, pp. 238. Wollaston, Mass.: Published by the Author. \$1.50.
- An able attempt to discuss the vital problems of life from a point of view at once rationalistic and spiritual, while independent and unconventional.
- The Confessions of Saint Augustine. Edited, with an Introduction, by Arthur Symonds. 12mo, pp. xviii+297. London: Walter Scott. 40 cents.
- An excellent cheap edition of this classic autobiography. The translation used is Pusey's.
- Christian Rationalism. By J. H. Rylance. 12mo, pp. 220. New York: Thomas Whittaker. \$1.25.
- A series of inspiring and helpful essays on "matters in debate between faith and unbelief" by one of the most respected clergymen of the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of New York.
- Quiet Talks with Earnest People in my Study. By Charles Edward Jefferson. 12mo, pp. 196. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. \$1.
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- The Religion of Babylonia and Assyria. By Morris Jastrow, Jr. 8vo, pp. xvi+780. Boston: Ginn & Co. \$3.25.
- Dr. Jastrow offers in this volume a convenient summary of our recently-acquired knowledge relating to the religion of the Babylonians and Assyrians. With a scholar's modesty Dr. Jastrow refrains from any claim to completeness for his work, but asserts that the time has come "for focusing the results reached, for sifting the certain from the uncertain, and the uncertain from the false." For this service he will receive the gratitude of many intelligent people who have found themselves unable to pursue their search for this information through the scattered periodicals and monographs in which it has remained half-hidden since the labors of learned investigators first brought it to the surface.
- The Best Life. By Charles Franklin Thwing. 12mo, pp. 32. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. 35 cents.
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The Master's Blesseds. By J. R. Miller. 12mo, pp. 182. New York: Fleming H. Revell Company. \$1.

Eminent Missionary Women. By Mrs. J. T. Gracey. 12mo, pp. xv+215. New York: Eaton & Mains. 85 cents.

The Spiritual Life. By Andrew Murray. 12mo, pp. 243. Philadelphia: George W. Jacobs & Co. 50 cents.

A Spiritual Tour of the World. By Otto A. de la Camp. 12mo, pp. 213. Chicago: F. M. Harley Publishing Company. \$1.

The Wondrous Cross, and Other Sermons. By David James Burrell. 12mo, pp. 351. New York: Wilbur B. Ketcham. \$1.50.

Millennial Dawn. Volume IV. "The Day of Vengeance." 12mo, pp. 660. Allegheny, Pa.: Tower Publishing Company. Paper, 35 cents.

The Gawktown Revival Club: A Satire on Hypocrites. By J. Walter Davis. 16mo, pp. 89. Minneapolis: The Gleaner Publishing Company. Paper, 50 cents.

Things of Northfield and Other Things that Should be in Every Church. By David Gregg. 12mo, pp. 143. New York: E. B. Treat & Co. 60 cents.

One Thousand Questions and Answers concerning the Methodist Episcopal Church. By Henry Wheeler. With an Introduction by Henry A. Buttz. 12mo, pp. 239. New York: Eaton & Mains. 90 cents.

Civil Church Law. Edited by George James Bayles. New York. Flexible cloth, 8vo, pp. 72. New York: James Pott & Co. \$1.

The Converted Catholic. Edited by Father O'Connor. Bound volume XV., January to December, 1898. 8vo, pp. 380. New York: James A. O'Connor. \$1.50.

Cathedral Bells: A Souvenir of St. Patrick's Cathedral. By John Talbot Smith. Long 8vo. New York: William R. Jenkins. \$1.25.

Catharine of Siena, an Ancient Lay Preacher. By Arthur T. Pierson. 16mo, pp. 68. New York: Funk & Wagnalls Company. 50 cents.

The Truth about Hell, As Christ Taught It in the Parable of the Rich Man and Lazarus. By Wilbur C. Newell. 24mo, pp. 46. New York: Eaton & Mains. 20 cents.

Kiddush: or, Sabbath Sentiment in the Home. By Henry Berkowitz. 12mo, pp. 71. Philadelphia: Published by the Author. \$1.

ETHICS AND PSYCHOLOGY.

The Origin and Growth of the Moral Instinct. By Alexander Sutherland. 2 vols., 8vo, pp. 474-342. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. \$8.

An exhaustive study of human morals from the Darwinian point of view. The development of social sympathy in the race is the central thought of the work. This idea is elaborately worked out and illustrated in two portly volumes. After a full discussion of the parental instinct, conjugal influences, and allied subjects, the author proceeds to treat of the growth of the sense of duty, self-respect, the beauty of right conduct, responsibility, the influence of the family on the growth of morals, the growth of law, the nature of the emotions, and, finally, right and wrong.

Theories of the Will in the History of Philosophy. By Archibald Alexander. 12mo, pp. 366. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. \$1.50.

A concise account of the development of the theory of the will, from the earliest days of Greek thought down to the middle of the present century.

Instinct and Reason. By Henry Rutgers Marshall. 8vo, pp. 588. New York: The Macmillan Company. \$3.50.

Perhaps the most significant part of this work is the discussion of religion. Indeed it was for the sake of presenting his conception of this theme, the author tells us, that the book was first undertaken. His thesis is that religious activities are the expression of a true instinct and that the function of this religious instinct in the development of our race is "to bring about the subordination of the individual variant influences, and to affect the emphasis of the racial influences; and at the same time to emphasize within us Nature's established order of instinct efficiency."

SCHOOL TEXT-BOOKS.

Critique of Some Recent Subjunctive Theories. By Charles Edwin Bennett. (Cornell Studies in Classical Philology, No. IX.) Boards, 8vo, pp. 76. New York: The Macmillan Company. 50 cents.

French Sight Reading. By L. C. Rogers. Boards, 12mo, pp. 133. New York: American Book Company. 40 cents.

French Review Exercises for Advanced Pupils. By P. B. Marcou. Paper, 12mo, pp. 34. Boston: D. C. Heath & Co. 20 cents.

Conjugaison des Verbes Français. By Paul Bercy. Paper, 12mo, pp. 84. New York: William R. Jenkins. 50 cents.

Paul et Virginie. By Bernardin de Saint-Pierre. Edited, with Introduction and Notes, by Oscar Kuhns. 16mo, pp. 170. New York: Henry Holt & Co. 50 cents.

La Bibliothèque de Mon Oncle. By Rodolphe Töpffer. With Introduction and Notes by Robert L. Taylor. 16mo, pp. xx+201. New York: Henry Holt & Co. 50 cents.

La Main Malheureuse. With Vocabulary by H. A. Guerber. Boards, 12mo, pp. 106. Boston: D. C. Heath & Co. 25 cents.

Le Siège de Paris. By Francisque Sarcey. Edited, with Introduction and Notes, by I. H. B. Spiers. Boards, 12mo, pp. 195. Boston: D. C. Heath & Co. 35 cents.

On the Study and Difficulties of Mathematics. By Augustus De Morgan. 12mo, pp. 294. Chicago: The Open Court Publishing Company. \$1.

Elements of the Differential and Integral Calculus. By James M. Taylor. 8vo, pp. 282. Boston: Ginn & Co. \$2.15.

Elements of the Differential Calculus. By James McMahon and Virgil Snyder. 8vo, pp. 351. New York: American Book Company. \$2.

An Elementary Course in Analytic Geometry. By J. H. Tanner and Joseph Allen. 8vo, pp. 410. New York: American Book Company. \$2.

Text-Book of Algebra, with Exercises. By George Egbert Fisher and Isaac J. Schwatt. Part I., 8vo, pp. 606. Philadelphia: Fisher & Schwatt. \$1.25.

American Elementary Arithmetic. By M. A. Bailey. 12mo, pp. 205. New York: American Book Company. 35 cents.

A Primary Arithmetic. By A. R. Hornbrook. 12mo, pp. 253. New York: American Book Company. 40 cents.

A Laboratory Manual of Physiological and Clinical Chemistry and Toxicology. By Arthur E. Austin and Isador H. Coriat. 12mo, pp. 97. Boston: Lamson, Wolfe & Co. \$1.25.

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 Diplomatic Forecast, A. A. Bierbower, Lipp.
 Disarmament and Peace—II., E. Tallichet, BU.
 Dreyfus Case, The: The Scope of the Inquiry, G. Lushington; A Clerical Crusade, F. C. Conybeare; The Only Mystery, L. J. Maxse, NatR.
 Drysdale, Donald Munro, D. E. Anderson, MisR.
 Dubois, Albert: A New Novelist, R. Davey, FR.
 Duff, Sir M. E. Grant: "Notes from a Diary," W. Ward, DR, January.
 Dumas, Alexandre, Père, The Travels of, QR, January.
 Dumas, Père, Author of "The Three Musketeers," A. F. Davidson, Mac.
 Duncan, Admiral, QR, January.
 Dundas, Admiral, in the Crimea, F. A. Maxse, NatR.
 Dyaks of Java, Among the, J. T. van Gestel, Cos.
 Education:
 Constructive Work in the Common Schools, W. S. Jackman, EdR.
 Continuous Sessions for Colleges and Universities, J. H. Raymond, SRev.
 Educational Movements in England—II., W. K. Hill, SRev.
 Education in Cities, M. R. Maltbie, MunA, December.
 Education of Englishmen, Mary A. De Morgan, Chaut.
 English in the High School, T. F. Huntington, SRev.
 Harrow School, QR, January.
 Higher Education and Citizenship, J. M. Hawley, MRNY.
 History of Scientific Instruction—II., J. N. Lockyer, APS.
 Honor in Student Life, J. C. Mackenzie, SRev.
 How to Study History, Anna B. Thompson, EdR.
 Methods of Teaching Mathematics, J. V. Collins, SRev.
 Pedagogics of George MacDonald, Frances W. Lewis, Ed.
 Reading as a Means of Nature-Study, E. L. Thorndike, Ed.
 Secondary Education in England, ER, January.
 Secondary Education in the United States—III., E. E. Brown, SRev.
 Talks to Teachers on Psychology, W. James, AM.
 The Kingdom of the Head Master, R. B. S. Blacklock, DR, January.
 The Pubescent Period, O. Christman, Ed.
 The Series Method, Charlotte Taylor, APS.
 Too Many Pupils in the High School? C. F. Carroll, Ed.
 Value of Latin and Algebra in the Eighth School Year, N. C. Dougherty, EdR.
 Women's Clubs and Education, L. G. Crozier, EdR.
 Egypt and the Sudan, U. A. Forbes, LQ, January.
 Egyptian Finances, R. G. Lévy, RDM, February 1.
 Electric Utilization of Water Powers, L. D. W. Magle, CasM.
 Elocutionary Training, Value of, D. Millikin, WM.
 Engineering, Marine, The Outlook in, G. W. Melville, CasM.
 Engineers, Civil, Boston Society of, Addresses at Semi-Centennial of, JAES, December.
 Engineer, The Civil, and National Public Works, G. Y. Wisner, JAES, December.
 Engineer, The Civil, as a Guardian of the Public Health, J. B. Johnson, JAES, December.
 England, A Threatened Railway Monopoly in, NatR.
 England, Railway Conditions in, W. J. Stevens, JF.
 Englishmen, Education of, Mary A. De Morgan, Chaut.
 English Poor Law and English Charities, C. H. D'E. Leppington, Chaut.
 Etchingham Letters, The, C.
 Ethics: The Science of Duty—III., J. J. Tigert, MRNY.
 Explosives, High, Experiments With, H. S. Maxim, NAR.
 Farmer's Year, A—VI., H. R. Haggard, Long.
 Fire Islands—III., L. Sambon, LH.
 Fishery Legislation, International, O. Pettersson, NC.
 Fish Supply, Our, and Its Deficiencies, A. H. Gouraud, NAR.
 Florentine Gardens in March, Emily Lawless, NC.
 Flowers and Fancies, C. Wilhelm, MA.
 Football, American, Theodora A. Cook, Cass.
 Forrest, Lieutenant-Colonel, at Fort Donelson, J. A. Wyeth, Harp.
 Fox-Hunt, The New England, H. L. Jilson, O.
 France:
 Dissolution of La Chambre Introuvable, E. Daudet, RP, February 1.
 England and France, F. de Pressensé, CR; G. C. Noel, FR; E. Lavisse, RP, February 1.
 French Finance and the Budget, RPP, January 10.
 French Women of the Old Régime, Countess de Courson, R.
 Liberty of the Press in France, J. P. Wallis, NC.
 Naval Politics: The Numerical Position of the Fleet, Commandant Chasseriaud, NR, January 15.
 Our Children, A. Martin, RRP, February 1.
 The Constitution of 1875 and M. Wallon, D. Marcère, RP, February 1.
 The Franco-Italian Agreement, P. Louis, RSoc, January.
 The French Army in 1899, A. Veuglaire, BU.
 The French Budget, C. Peletan, RRP, February 1.
 The French Magistracy, H. Joly, RefS, January 16.
 The Northern Railway of France, C. Rous-Marten, EngM.
 The Press of Paris, Mac.
 France in the Levant, E. Lamy, RDM, January 15.
 France Since 1814, Baron P. de Coubertin, FR.
 Franco-Prussian War, New Documents Concerning the, C. Simond, RRP, February 1.
 Franklin's (Benjamin) Religion, P. L. Ford, CM.
 Franklin Institute, The, J. Birkinbine, CasM.
 Franz Joseph's Dream, C. Johnston, A.
 George, Henry, in California, N. Brooks, CM.
 Germany:
 America and Germany as Competitors, L. J. Magee, EngM.
 Contemporary German Literature—IV., J. F. Coar, Bkman.
 Fourteenth German Army Corps, 1898, A. E. Turner, USM.
 German Commercial Policy, G. Blondel, RefS, January 1.
 German Poets, Rome and the, R. Klimsch, DH, Heft 5.
 German South Polar Exploration Expedition, Count von Erhardt, DeutH.
 Germany's Commercial Colonies, F. Vie, RDM, February 1.
 Legal Observations in Germany, E. A. Krauthoff, GBag.
 The German Emperor as He Is, C. F. Dewey, JRL.
 The Period of 1870 in Parliamentary History (From Forckenbeck's Letters to His Wife), M. Philippson, DeutR.
 Gibbon, From the New, Black.
 Gifford Lectureships, The, R. M. Wenley, OC.
 Gold, The Increasing Supply of, G. E. Roberts, F.
 Gomez, Campaigning with—II., T. R. Dawley, Jr., FrL.
 Gospels, The Newberry, E. J. Goodspeed, ATJ, January.
 Grafton, The Third Duke of, QR, January.
 Grant's Life in the West—XLVI., J. W. Emerson, MidM, January.
 Gray's Elegy, The Birthplace of, H. C. Shelley, CanM.
 Great Britain:
 An All-British Cable System, A. S. Hurd, NC.
 A National Pension Scheme, BankL.
 A Note on Eastern Policy, Black.
 A Point of Naval History, P. H. Colomb, USM.
 Bank Premises in the Provinces, BankL.

- Does Trade Follow the Flag?—A Reply, Lord Masham, CR.
Educating the Liberals: Lord Rosebery and Home Rule, FR.
England and France, F. de Pressensé, CR; G. C. Noel, FR; E. Lavisse, RP, February 1.
Imperial Education at Home and Abroad, CJ.
Liberal Prospects, WR.
M.P.s and Their Fads, A. Mackintosh, NIM.
National Institutions and Popular Demands, Black.
Neglecting Our Customers: A Postscript, Agnes Lambert, NC.
Private Bill Legislation, ER, January.
Provincial Obligations of South Kensington Museum, NatR.
Russia and England in China, P. S. Reinsch, A, January.
The British Volunteers, Sir H. Vincent, Cass.
The Effects of England's War, J. Foreman, WR.
The Liberal Party and Local Veto, F. Dolman, FR.
The Mercantile Marine, L. G. C. Laughton, USM.
The Part of Women in Local Administration—IV., WR.
The Royal Military College, R. H. Rosser, USM.
The Rule of the Chartered Company, H. C. Thomson, NatR.
The Training Ship "Exmouth," C. H. Leibbrand, Str.
Greene, Herbert Wilber, WM.
Guanajuato, The Ancient City of, Vera Granville, OM.
Guillotined, Farewell Letters of the, J. G. Alger, AM.
Harnack's Chronology of Early Christian Literature, E. C. Butler, DR, January.
Harrow School, QR, January.
Hawaiian Islands, The Present Religious Condition in the, J. Leadingham, MisH.
Hawkins, Justice, GBag.
Heidelberg, Past and Present, Anna L. W. Smith, SC.
Heidelberg, The Hirschgasse in, E. Kleinschmidt, Chaut.
Hill, David, S. R. Hodge, LQ, January.
"Holland," Under Water in the, F. Matthews, McCl.
Hope, Anthony—II., A. Glardon, BU.
Hospital for Sick Children, Toronto, A. Wood, CanM.
Hospital, The Floating, in Boston, Florence Hunt, Str.
Howe, Julia W., Reminiscences of—III., AM.
Hypnotism and Spiritism, A. G. Tononi, RN, January 16.
Ice, Snow, and Frost, G. H. Johnson, FR.
Ice Yachts and Yachting, W. P. Pond, FR.
Illustration, American, A Century of—VIII., A. Hoerber, Bkman.
Imperial Responsibilities a National Gain, G. S. Clarke, NAR.
India, A Prime Minister and a Child-Wife in Bhavnagar, F. Max Müller, FR.
Indian (East) Currency, The, Sir J. Lubbock, CR.
Indian, The, on the Reservation, G. B. Grinnell, AM.
Indian Therapeutics, South American, CJ.
Industrial Symphony, An, H. Fletcher, Kind.
Insane Hospital, Boston's, W. I. Cole, NEM.
International Struggle for Life, B. Adams, FR.
Interstate Commerce, Federal Taxation of, H. C. Adams, AMRR.
Irish League, The United, in County Mayo, FR.
Irish Roman Catholic University, An, CR.
Irrigation Canals in Montana, W. M. Woodridge, IA.
Irrigation, Garden, in Kansas, E. Taylor, IA.
Irrigation Problems of Wyoming, E. Mead, IA.
Isalah, Fulfillment of Prediction in, O. H. Gates, AJT, January.
Italian Renaissance, The History of, E. Masi, NA, January 1.
Italy, Foreigners in, M. Ferraris, NA, January 1.
Italy: The End of the Century and the Italian Revolution, G. McDermot, CW.
Italy: The Franco-Italian Agreement, P. Louis, RSoc, January.
Jackson, Stonewall, ER, January.
Jamaica: An Impression, I. Malcolm, Black.
Japan, Outlook for an American Bank in, BankNY.
Japan, Social Life in—II., E. Tissot, BU.
Japanese Metal and Machinery Trade, BTJ, January.
Japanese Ways, Some, J. K. Goodrich, F.
"Japanism," W. Seidlitz, DeutrR.
Java, The Dutch Management of, S. Baxter, AMRR.
Java, Recollections of, Duc de Dino, NR, January 1.
Jewels, Ancient and Modern, Mrs. Bruce Clarke, AJ.
Jewish Charities of the United States, C. S. Bernheimer, SC.
Jewish Question, The, G. Rouanet, RSoc, January.
Josephus: A Soldier Historian, G. Martin, GM.
Judiciary, The Southern, and Slavery, A. W. Gaines, GBag.
Kenilworth, A Chapter from, C. F. Young, TB.
Khartoum, The Sirdar's College at, CR, Mac.
Kindergarten Association of Cincinnati, Annie Laws, Kind.
Kindergarten, The Peeresses', in Tokyo, Nora A. Smith, Out.
Kipling, Rudyard, R. Bridges, Out.
Kitchener of Khartoum, Out.
Klondike, The, A. A. Hill, MM; E. J. Lamare, RRP, February 1.
Kropotkin, P., Autobiography of—V., AM.
Labor Problem in the Tropics, The, W. A. Ireland, APS.
Labor: The Old Factory Towns in New England, C. B. Spahr, Out.
- La Fayette, Adrienne, the Wife of, L. W. Reilly, CW.
Lafayette, General, A Sketch of, Mary H. Evans, AMonM.
Land Title Registration in Massachusetts, W. D. Turner, ALR.
Language, Problem of the Origin of, J. Donovan, WR.
Laundry Machinery, Steam, S. Tebbutt, CassM.
Law, Civil and Common, Analogies and Differences of, H. Denis, ALR.
Law Customs, Quaint Old, J. De Morgan, GBag.
Law of Evidence, Reform of the, ER, January.
Law Statute, Improvement of the, QR, January.
Legal Profession in the South, The, W. L. Miller, ALR.
Levees, F. M. Kerr, JAES, December.
Lewis, Ida, the Grace Darling of America, YW.
Life Assurance, Stability of British, BankL.
Life Masks of Great Americans, C. H. Hart, McCl.
Lincoln (Abraham) Gathering an Army, Ida M. Tarbell, McCl.
Lincoln, Abraham, Recollections of, J. M. Scovel, Lipp.
Lincoln, Abraham, Suggestions from the Life of, F. W. Shepardson, SC.
Liquefied Gases and Air in the Industries, E. Mancini, Chaut.
Literary Neighbors, My, T. W. Higginson, Out.
Literature: Contemporary German Literature—IV., J. F. Coar, Bkman.
Literature: Cosmopolitan Writers, M. Prozor, NR, January 1.
Literature as a Personal Resource, H. W. Mabie, WM.
Little Touches, The, H. T. Peck, Bkman.
London Street Improvements, G. S. Lefevre, CR.
London Water Supply, The—An Answer, A. Shadwell, NC.
London: The Grub Street of the Arts, A. Dobson, NatR.
London, The Port of—IV., W. J. Gordon, LH.
Lumber, American, B. Fernow, Chaut.
Luxury, Some Aspects of, F. S. Baldwin, NAR.
Lyons, Sir Edmund, in the Crimea, F. A. Maxse, NatR.
Machine-Shop Management, H. F. L. Orcutt, EngM.
Manzoni, Religious Aim of, L. Vitall, RN, January 16.
Manufacturing, Depreciation and General Expense in, H. M. Norris, Eng.
Marlow and Kyd, New Light on, F. S. Boas, FR.
Marshall, John, John Scott and, J. B. Cassody, ALR.
Mass, Lessons from the, J. Foxley, CR.
Massachusetts State House, A. S. Roe, NEM.
Mathematics, Limitations of, J. H. Gore, EdR.
Meat, Unwholesome, Prevention of, E. Parkes, San.
Melba, Madame, Interview With, P. C. Standing, Str.
Merchant Marine, Our, S. E. Payne, NAR.
Meteorites, The Bombardment of, C. F. Holder, APS.
Methodism and the Age, LQ, January.
Methodist Colleges, Science Teaching in, A. M. Muckenfuss, MN.
Methodist Confession, Articles Omitted from the, T. O. Summers, MRNY.
Mexican Ports, Shipping Regulations in, BTJ, January.
Mill Operatives in the South, D. A. Willey, Chaut.
Missions:
Asia at the Close of 1898, R. E. Speer, MisR.
Ch'ang—the Blind Apostle of Manchuria, A. T. Pierson, MisR.
China as a Mission Field, A. P. Beach, MisR.
Pasumalai College, India, J. L. Barton, MisH.
Tearing With Missionaries in China, J. Smith, MisH.
William Koyi: An African Saved by Grace, W. A. Elmslie, MisR.
Mitchell, Arnold: His Cottage at Harrow, IntS, January.
Mivart's Groundwork of Science, W. K. Brooks, APS.
Mohammed, J. B. Walker, Cos.
Money, Functions and Qualities of—II., C. A. Conant, BankNY.
Montagu, Lady Mary Wortley, S. G. Tallentyre, Long.
Moorish Service, Europeans in the, B. Meakin, USM.
Mormon Propaganda, The, S. E. Wishard, HomR.
Mowbray, John R., Reminiscences of—II., Black.
Municipal Functions: Evolution of the City; Protective Functions; Charities; Education; Recreation; Street Facilities; Industrial Functions; Tendency Toward Municipal Socialism, M. R. Maltbie, MunA, December.
Music as an Educational Factor, Marcella Reilly, CW.
Music, The Intellectual Side of, W. F. Gates, Mus.
Music, The Three Elements of, V. K. Sakai, Mus.
Musical Professors, German, Mus.
Mushrooms, Edible and Poisonous, A. de Jacewski, BU.
Napoleon, The Betrothed of, Marion Quekett, TB.
Napoleon III. and Italy, G. Rothan, RDM, February 1.
National Cash Register Company, The, H. Fletcher, Kind.
National Conventions, Four, G. F. Hoar, Scrib.
Naturalist, Vacation Rambles of, L. C. Mial, LQ, January.
Nature Study, J. Burroughs, Out.
Nature's Workshop, In, G. Allen, Str.
Naval Engineering, Experience in, G. W. Melville, EngM.
Naval Heroes at Westminster Abbey—II., E. T. M. Smith, PMM.
Negro Melodies, Recent, W. E. Barton, NEM.
New Britain, Connecticut, May C. Talcott, NEM.
Newfoundland, C. W. Dilke, PMM.

- Newfoundland's Opportunity, B. Willson, FR.
 Newspaper, The, the Magazine, and the Public, R. W. Gil-der, Out.
 New York's Great Buildings in, S. Veyrac, RRP, February 1.
 New York's Social Life, Story of, Euretta Van Vorst, LHJ.
 New Zealand Old-Age Pensions Act, W. P. Reeves, NatR.
 Nicaragua Canal, The, B. Taylor, Cass.
 Nicaragua and Costa Rica, Trade and Industry of, BTJ, January.
 Nice Carnival, The, W. LeQueux, Cass.
 Nile, Harnessing the, F. C. Penfield, CM.
 Northwestern State University, The, W. K. Clement, EdR.
 Nugent, William L., C. P. Galloway, MRNY.
 Nursery, Rationalism in the, P. Carus, OC.
 Observation, The Science of, C. L. Whittle, APS.
 "Open Door," Policy, The, and the Law, B. S. Dean, GBag.
 Oratory, Happy Hits in, E. Manson, TB.
 Orchestra, The Story of the, WM.
 Organ Pipes, Medieval, C. K. Wead, Mus.
 Paine, Thomas, The Americanism of, M. D. Conway, A.
 Palestine, A Glimpse of, M. Cowen, Men.
 Palladia and His Work, A. Melani, ARec.
 Panama Canal, The, W. H. Hunter, EngM.
 Parker, Joseph, as a Preacher, D. Gregg, HomR.
 Party, The New, B. F. Mills, A, January.
 Patent Rights, E. L. Thurston, JAES, December.
 Paul's Theology in the Philippiian Epistle, M. R. Vincent, AJT, January.
 Paulist Colony, The, L. N. Thorburn-Artz, CW.
 Peace Movement, The, WR.
 Peale, Charles Willson, and His Public Services, AMonM.
 Pearls, Natural and Artificial Production of, A. Dastre, RDM, February 1.
 Pelatan-Clerical Process for the Extraction of Gold and Silver, E. G. Spilsbury, CasM.
 Persia, Bicycling in, T. G. Allen, O.
 Personality, The Problem of, W. Seton, CW.
 Philadelphia Gas-Works, Lesson of the, J. H. Stallard, OM.
 Philanthropy, Practical, Training for, P. W. Ayres, AMRR.
 Philippine Friars, Memorial of the, A. Coleman, R.
 Philippines, Religious Orders in the, W. A. Jones, CW.
 Photography:
 Chicago Society of Amateur Photographers, M. Wait, BP.
 How Photography Helps to Study Nature, C. A. Snow, PT.
 Is Photography Among the Fine Arts? A Symposium—I, R. de la Sizeranne, MA.
 Naturalistic Photography—III., P. H. Emerson, PT.
 Preparing Negatives for Printing, E. Dunmore, WPM.
 Reproducing Colors, R. Hitchcock, WPM.
 The Carbon Process—V., P. C. Duchochois, PT.
 The Hand Camera, E. H. Micklewood, WPM.
 Winter Work With the Camera, J. Nicol, O.
 Zone-Plate Telescopes and Cameras, R. W. Wood, PT.
 "Pilgrim's Progress," Bagster's, R. L. Stevenson, Kbmam.
 Playfair, Sir R. Lambert, Reminiscences of—II., CJ.
 Plunket and Catholic Emancipation, JR, January.
 Pneumatic Shop Appliances, W. P. Pressinger, CasM.
 Poetry, The Enjoyment of, S. M. Crothers, AM.
 Poetry: Will It Disappear? H. E. Warner, Lipp.
 Poets, Some Women, QR, January.
 Politics and Assassination, Gertrude Slater, WR.
 Poor, Contract Care of the, CREv.
 Poor, The Very: What They Eat, R. Bache, San.
 Pope, The Policy of the, Professor Flamingo, CR.
 Porto Rico, Electric Tramways in, A. M. Lluveras, EngM.
 Porto Rico, The School System of, A. P. Gardner, F.
 Portugal's Place in Europe, S. G. W. Benjamin, SC.
 Pottery, Dutch, F. Rhead, Art, January.
 Preacher's Reading of Biography, The, D. S. Gregory, HomR.
 Preaching, Scientific, E. B. Chappell, MRNY.
 Prophets, Early, Recent Criticism of the—III., Isalah, G. Vos, PRR, January.
 Prosperity and Social Education, GMag.
 Psychology, Practical Aspects of, J. Jastrow, EdR.
 Psychology, Talks to Teachers on, W. James, AM.
 Psychology, The New, St. G. Mivart, NC.
 Public Opinion in England and America, E. Porritt, NEM.
 "Punch," A Peep Into, J. H. Schooling, Str.
 Pusey, Dr., Letters of, J. Rickaby, M.
 Quarantine and Sanitation, W. Wyman, F.
 Raif, Oscar, and Dumb Thumbism, Mary W. Chase, Mus.
 Railway, The Northern, of France, C. Rous-Marten, EngM.
 Ramona, Hacienda de, Eleanor F. Wiseman, OM.
 Ranch, The Largest, in the World, W. Clinton, LHJ.
 Recreation in Cities, M. R. Maltbie, Muna, December.
 Religious Conformity, The Ethics of, QR, January.
 Republics, Two—Switzerland and France, GMag.
 Rimbaud, Arthur, C. Whibley, Black.
 Ritschlian Doctrine of Knowledge, H. R. Mackintosh, AJT, January.
 Roads, Good, and State Aid, O. Dornier, F.
 Rocco, Father, Life of—VI., R.
 Roman Catholic Nations, Decline of the, MisR.
 Romance, New Phases of the, J. O. Pierce, D, February 1.
 Roosevelt, Theodore, The Writings of, G. R. Johnston, BB.
 Rossland, British Columbia: A Mountain Gold-Camp, CJ.
 Rouen, The Old Churches of, Emma Endres, CW.
 Rugby Player, The Making of a, G. W. Ross, CanM.
 Ruskin, Mr.: A Life of Eighty Years, S. G. Green, LH.
 Russia and England in China, P. S. Reisch, A, January.
 Russia as a World Power, C. A. Conant, NAR.
 Russia, Musical Conditions in, E. E. Simpson, Mus.
 Russian Church, Liturgical Books of the, W. H. Kent, DR, January.
 St. Francis of Assisi, QR, January.
 Salamanca, A Letter from, H. Brackenbury, Black.
 Salem, Massachusetts, W. Strang, PT.
 Schleiermacher, Friedrich Daniel Ernst, J. Lindsay, PRR, January.
 Science, Some American Women in—III., Mrs. M. B. Wil-
 hamson, Chaut.
 Scott, John, and John Marshall, J. B. Cassody, ALR.
 Scriptural Reading in New England Churches, A. H. Cool-
 idge, NEM.
 Seaman, The American, Under the Law, W. Macarthur, F.
 Sebastopol of To-day, A. Kinnear, CJ.
 Shipbuilding in California—IV., E. M. North, OM.
 Ship, The: Her Story—IV., W. C. Russell, PMM.
 Single Tax, Ethics of the, W. L. Garrison, S. S. Craig, and
 C. B. Fillebrown, A, January.
 "Sky-Scraper," Up to Date, The, M. Schuyler, ARec.
 Slavery in Modern Scotland, ER, January.
 Snake-Bite, Remedies for, A. W. Buckland, WR.
 Socialist Congress at Stuttgart, E. Milhaud, RSoc, January.
 Sons and Daughters of the Revolution, F. A. Darling, FRL.
 Soudan, The: After Atbara and Omdurman, Sir W. Gat-
 acre, CR.
 Soudan, The English in the, O. Baratière, RDM, January 15.
 Spain's Decline and Fall, J. M. Scanland, A.
 Spain: Some Causes of Her Recent Disasters, EM, January.
 Spaniards and Moors, QR, January.
 Spanish Decline, The, P. Zendriani, WR.
 Speech-Hesitation—II., Mrs. E. J. E. Thorpe, WM.
 Spencer, Herbert, Versus the Known God, D. S. Gregory,
 PRR, January.
 Sporting Adventures in the Old World, ER, January.
 Sport in the Caucasus, H. D. Lowry, LQ, January.
 Statistics and Popular Education, C. D. Wright, SC.
 Steamships, The Ventilation of, S. H. Terry, CasM.
 Stevenson, Robert Louis, Letters of—II., Scrib.
 Street Facilities in Cities, M. R. Maltbie, Muna, December.
 Subways, City, for Pipes and Wires, H. F. Bryant, Cos.
 Sudermann, Hermann, and His Work, R. C. Ford, SC.
 Taxation of College Property, C. F. Thwing, EdR.
 Taxation, Principles of—XX., D. A. Wells, APS.
 Thackeray at Charterhouse, Crit.
 Thackeray, William Makepeace, W. C. Brownell, Scrib.
 Theaters, At the New York, J. G. Speed, F.
 Theological Curriculum, The, W. R. Harper, AJT, January.
 Thibet, Chinese, A Trip to, Alicia B. Little, C.
 Thought, The New: What Is It? H. W. Dresser, A, January.
 Tissot's Famous Paintings, C. H. Levy, Dem.
 Toscanelli and Vespucci, Miss E. M. Clerke, DR, January.
 Town Meeting, The New England, L. A. Rhoades, SC.
 Trades, Dangerous, H. J. Tennant, FR.
 Trek-Botke of Cape Colony, The, C. Schreiner, Cos.
 Trekking Trip in South Africa, A. A. C. Humbert, Harp.
 Trevelyan, Sir G., and the American Revolution, ER, Janu-
 ary.
 Troja, Italy, The Cathedral of, W. H. Goodyear, ARec.
 Tuberculosis Problem in the United States, S. A. Knopf,
 NAR.
 Tyson, James, "The Cattle King of Australia," RRM, De-
 cember.
 United States:
 America and Germany as Competitors, L. J. Magee, EngM.
 American Seaman Under the Law, W. Macarthur, F.
 American Booms and Bungling, JF.
 Backwaters of American Diplomacy, A. de Ganniers, NR,
 January 1 and 15.
 Coaling-Stations for the Navy, R. B. Bradford, F.
 Colonial Expansion of the United States, A. L. Lowell, AM.
 Destiny of Duty, A. J. Pillsbury, OM.
 Dream of the United States, A. V. Vecchi, RN, January 1.
 Evolution of the Colored Soldier, W. T. Parker, NAR.
 Four National Conventions, G. F. Hoar, Scrib.
 Mill Operatives in the South, D. A. Willey, Chaut.
 One Hundred Years of American History, Mary S. Lock-
 wood, AMonM.
 Our Merchant Marine, S. E. Payne, NAR.
 Our New Colonial Policy, J. R. Tucker, Jr., A, January.
 The United States and Her New Possessions, J. W. Hard-
 wick, Chaut.
 The United States as a Military Power, ER, January.
 The United States as a World Power, A. B. Hart, Harp.
 The War and the Extension of Civilization, D. J. Hill, F.
 Why the Treaty Should Be Ratified, C. Denby, F.
 Utah, Woman's Life in, Ruth Everett, A.
 Vedānta, My Critic of—A Reply, J. B. Crozier, FR.
 Vivisection: A Rejoinder to Professor Schäfer, S. Coleridge,
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 Voltaire, L. Lévy-Bruhl, OC.

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Abbreviations of Magazine Titles used in the Index.

[All the articles in the leading reviews are indexed, but only the more important articles in the other magazines.]

AHR.	American Historical Review, N. Y.	ER.	Edinburgh Review, London.	NIM.	New Illustrated Magazine, London.
AJS.	American Journal of Sociology, Chicago.	Ed.	Education, Boston.	NW.	New World, Boston.
AJT.	American Journal of Theology, Chicago.	EdR.	Educational Review, N. Y.	NC.	Nineteenth Century, London.
ALR.	American Law Review, St. Louis.	EngM.	Engineering Magazine, N. Y.	NAR.	North American Review, N. Y.
AMonM.	American Monthly Magazine, Washington, D. C.	EM.	España Moderna, Madrid.	NR.	Nouvelle Revue, Paris.
AMRR.	American Monthly Review of Reviews, N. Y.	FR.	Fortnightly Review, London.	NA.	Nuova Antologia, Rome.
AAPS.	Annals of the American Academy of Pol. and Soc. Science, Phila.	F.	Forum, N. Y.	OC.	Open Court, Chicago.
APS.	Appleton's Popular Science Monthly, N. Y.	FrL.	Frank Leslie's Monthly, N. Y.	O.	Outing, N. Y.
ARec.	Architectural Record, N. Y.	GM.	Gentleman's Magazine, London.	Out.	Outlook, N. Y.
A.A.	Archaeologist, Boston.	GBag.	Green Bag, Boston.	OM.	Overland Monthly, San Francisco.
AI.	Art Amateur, N. Y.	GMag.	Gunter's Magazine, N. Y.	PMM.	Pall Mall Magazine, London.
AJ.	Art Interchange, N. Y.	Harp.	Harper's Magazine, N. Y.	PRev.	Philosophical Review, N. Y.
Art.	Artist, London.	HM.	Home Magazine, N. Y.	PT.	Photographic Times, N. Y.
AM.	Atlantic Monthly, Boston.	HomR.	Homiletic Review, N. Y.	PL.	Poet-Lore, Boston.
Bad.	Badminton, London.	IJE.	International Journal of Ethics, Phila.	PSQ.	Political Science Quarterly, Boston.
BankL.	Bankers' Magazine, London.	IntS.	International Studio, London.	PRR.	Presbyterian and Reformed Review, Phila.
BankNY.	Bankers' Magazine, N. Y.	IA.	Irrigation Age, Chicago.	PQ.	Presbyterian Quarterly, Columbia, S. C.
BW.	Biblical World, Chicago.	JAES.	Journal of the Ass'n of Engineering Societies, Phila.	QJEcon.	Quarterly Journal of Economics, Boston.
BSac.	Bibliotheca Sacra, Oberlin, O.	JF.	Journal of Finance, London.	QR.	Quarterly Review, London.
BU.	Bibliothèque Universelle, Lausanne.	JMSI.	Journal of the Military Service Institution, Governor's Island, N. Y. H.	RN.	Rassegna Nazionale, Florence.
Black.	Blackwood's Magazine, Edinburgh.	JPEcon.	Journal of Political Economy, Chicago.	RefS.	Réforme Sociale, Paris.
BTJ.	Board of Trade Journal, London.	Kind.	Kindergarten Magazine, Chicago.	RRL.	Review of Reviews, London.
BB.	Book Buyer, N. Y.	LHJ.	Ladies' Home Journal, Phila.	RRM.	Review of Reviews, Melbourne.
Bkman.	Bookman, N. Y.	LH.	Leisure Hour, London.	RDM.	Revue des Deux Mondes, Paris.
BP.	Brush and Pencil, Chicago.	Lipp.	Lippincott's Magazine, Phila.	RG.	Revue Générale, Brussels.
CanM.	Canadian Magazine, Toronto.	LQ.	London Quarterly Review, London.	RP.	Revue de Paris, Paris.
Cass.	Cassell's Magazine, London.	Long.	Longman's Magazine, London.	RPP.	Revue Politique et Parliaméntaire, Paris.
CassM.	Cassell's Magazine, N. Y.	LuthQ.	Lutheran Quarterly, Gettysburg, Pa.	RRP.	Revue des Revues, Paris.
CW.	Catholic World, N. Y.	McCl.	McClure's Magazine, N. Y.	RSoc.	Revue Socialiste, Paris.
CM.	Century Magazine, N. Y.	Mac.	Macmillan's Magazine, London.	R.	Rosary, Somerset, Ohio.
CJ.	Chambers's Journal, Edinburgh.	MA.	Magazine of Art, London.	San.	Sanitarian, N. Y.
CRev.	Charities Review, N. Y.	Men.	Menorah Monthly, N. Y.	SRev.	School Review, Chicago.
Chaut.	Chautauquan, Meadville, Pa.	Met.	Metaphysical Magazine, N. Y.	Scrib.	Scribner's Magazine, N. Y.
CR.	Contemporary Review, London.	MRN.	Methodist Review, Nashville.	SC.	Self Culture, Akron, Ohio.
C.	Cornhill, London.	MRNY.	Methodist Review, N. Y.	SR.	Sewanee Review, Sewanee, Tenn.
Cos.	Cosmopolitan, N. Y.	MidM.	Midland Monthly, Des Moines, Iowa.	Str.	Strand Magazine, London.
Crit.	Critic, N. Y.	MisH.	Missionary Herald, Boston.	SunM.	Sunday Magazine, London.
Dem.	Demorest's Family Magazine, N. Y.	MisR.	Missionary Review, N. Y.	TB.	Temple Bar, London.
DH.	Deutscher Hausschatz, Regensburg.	Mon.	Monist, Chicago.	USM.	United Service Magazine, London.
Deutr.	Deutsche Revue, Stuttgart.	M.	Month, London.	WR.	Westminster Review, London.
D.	Dial, Chicago.	MunA.	Municipal Affairs, N. Y.	WM.	Werner's Magazine, N. Y.
DR.	Dublin Review, Dublin.	MM.	Munsey's Magazine, N. Y.	WWM.	Wide World Magazine, London.
		Mus.	Music, Chicago.	WPM.	Wilson's Photographic Magazine, N. Y.
		NatGM.	National Geographic Magazine, Washington, D. C.	YR.	Yale Review, New Haven.
		NatM.	National Magazine, Boston.	YM.	Young Man, London.
		NatR.	National Review, London.	YW.	Young Woman, London.
		NEM.	New England Magazine, Boston.		